

# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

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## The Republican.

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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## Select Miscellany.

MYTHS.

These fair tales, which we know so beau-

tiful

Show only finer than our lives to-day

Because their voice was clearer, and they

found

A sacred bond to sing them. We are pent

Who sing to-day, by all the garnered wealth

Of ages of past song. We have no more

The world to choose from, where'er we

turn.

Tread through old thoughts and fair. Yet

must we sing—

We have no choice; and if more hard the

task

In noon, when all is clear, than in the fresh

White mists of early morn, yet do we find

Achievement in our own garden, and at last

The riddle of song of manhood grows more

sweet

Than the high note of youth.

For Youth and Age—

Naught else divides us from the fresh young

days

Which men call ancient, seeing that we in

turn

Shall one day be Time's aneats, and in-

spire

The wisest, higher race, which yet shall sing

Because to sing is human, and high thought

Grows rhythmic ere it close. Naught else

But that weird beat of Time, which doth

disjoin

Hellas and England.

How should any hold

Those precious Scriptures only old-world

tales

Of men and monsters in some brainless

dream

Coherent, yet unmeaning, linked together

By some false skein of song!

Nay, 'tis not so.

All things and thoughts, both old and new,

are writ

Upon the unchanging human heart and

soul.

The weary woman sat with her life,

Much loved and yet undying, pines to-day

As Helen, still the poet strikes and sings,

And hears Apollo's music, and grows dumb,

And suffers, yet is happy; still the young

Fond dreamer seeks his high ideal love,

And finds her name is Death; still doth the

fair

And innocent life, bound naked to the rock,

Rejoice the race; still the god tempest goes

And leaves his victim, stone; still doth the

blind

Men's souls in closer links of love, than

Death itself can sever; still the sight

Of one great beauty binds us, and we lose

The sense of earthly splendors, gaining

heaven.

Customs and Characteristics of the

Sioux.

Philadelphia Press.

The Sioux at present are more nu-

merous than any other family of North

known as Knick Knick, and formed

of tobacco, sumac leaves, and the

outer bark of the red willow, con-

stituted their smoking material. At

present they have substituted for their

rude vessels of clay and their still more

primitive boiling hollows, the metal

vessels of the white man. The more

civilized of them use to a limited ex-

tent flour and pork. In addition to

their own mildly intoxicating liquors,

they have adopted the rum and foul

whisky of the frontiers. Cakes and

course bread were also prepared from

the meal of the Indian corn and other

seeds, formed into a paste, and baked

either on hot stones or in the ashes.

The Indian delicacy, marrow, was pre-

pared for eating by roasting the larger

bones, breaking the ends and splitting

them. It was eaten while still hot,

being sucked from the cavities or

scooped out by means of rude spoons

of horn, wood, or bone. The smaller

bones were comminuted by means of

large stone mauls and boiled until the

mucular matter rose to the surface;

this was skimmed off and poured into

large intestines or pouches, and thus

preserved for future use. Berries, bone,

canned meats of all kinds, and roasted

insects, powdered together, constituted

a very serviceable pemmican, which

was used during long journeys and on

hunting excursions. These methods

of preparing food, together with some

of the foods themselves, though still

surviving among many of the Sioux,

are or have been going somewhat into

disuse. Another preparation much

used by men and hunting parties was

the perfumed saganite or roasted corn-

meal and maple sugar.

Though their habitations consist

principally of tents of dressed buffalo

skin, originally the Sioux, like the

Maudais, Gros Ventres, and Arica-

rees, used to some extent more sub-

stantial dwellings, consisting of con-

ical huts of poles, thatched over with bark

and earth. This form, however, never

prevailed among them. In summer

the women rarely wear anything on

the head, and the men wear only orna-

mental head-dresses. In former times

a much-prized head ornament consisted

of a small, flat bone, with lines cut

to represent the head of a buffalo, behind

which was placed, according to the

rank of the wearer, two or more socks

for eagle's quills. The whole was

surmounted with a tuft or crest of dyed

buffalo hair. Such ornaments were

placed on the shaved head, immedi-

ately in front of the scalp-lock. Chiefs

sometimes wear a head-dress of teeth-

ings, made by connecting in a long row

a large number of turkey or eagle

quills in such a way that they would

## Peculiarities of the Bobolink and His Song.

I have noticed that the bobolink

does not sing the same in different lo-

calities. In New Jersey it has one

song, on the Hudson a slight variation

of the same, and on the high grass

lands of the interior of the state quite

a different strain—clearer, more dis-

tinctly articulated, and running off

with more sparkle and liltiness. It

reminds one of the clearer mountain

air and the transcendent spring-water of

those localities. I never could make

out what the bobolink says in New

Jersey, but in certain districts in this

State his enunciation is quite distinct.

Sometimes he begins with the words

"gogge, gogge." Then again more

fully "he true to me, Clary," he true

to me, Clary," thence full tilt into his

imitable song, interspersed in which

the words "kick your clipper, kick

your clipper," and "temperance, tem-

perance," (the last with a peculiar

nasal romance), are plainly heard. At

its best it is a remarkable performance,

a unique performance, as it contains not

the slightest hint or suggestion, either

in tones, or manner, or effect, of any

bird-song to be heard. The bobolink

has no mate or parallel in any part of

the world. He stands alone. There is

no closely allied species. He is an

exception to many well known rules.

He is the only black and white bird

we have, and what is still more odd, he

is black beneath and white above—the

reverse of the fact in all other

cases. Pre-eminently a bird of the

meadow during the breeding season,

and associated with clover and daisies

and buttercups, as no other bird is, he

yet has the look of an interloper or a

new-comer, and not of one to the

manor born. The bobolink has an un-

usually full throat, which may help ac-

cording to his great power of song. No

bird has yet been found that could im-

itate him or even repeat or suggest a

single note, as if his song were the pro-

duct of a new set of organs. There is

a vibration about it and a rapid run-

ning over the keys that is the despair

of other songsters. It is said that the

mocking bird is dumb in the presence

of the bobolink. My neighbor has an

English sky-lark that was hatched and

reared in captivity. The bird is a

most persistent and vociferous songster

and fully as successful a mimic as the

mocking bird. It pours out a strain

that is a regular mosaic of nearly all

the bird-notes to be heard, its own

proper lark song forming a kind of

bordering for the whole. The notes

of the phoebe bird, the purple finch,

the swallow, the yellow bird, the king

bird, the robin and others are rendered

with perfect distinctness and accuracy,

understood without the aid of an in-

terpreter. As the young girl was at

once clever, ambitious and indus-

trious, she soon succeeded in acquiring

the language, and numbers of the

female members of the noblest Turkish

families came to the English shop.

One day the pretty niece went to the

harem of prince Murad to take home

some article ordered by his principal

wife. She never returned, and when

her aunt sent in search of her she re-

ceived a cool message of farewell from

the young lady herself, who had be-

come the fourth wife of the heir to

the throne, who is the present sultan.

Mechanics Should Read.

The young mechanic of the present

day should be an earnest reader.

Whether learning a trade, operating a

machine, or drafting designs for the

builder, he should be a lover of useful

books. They will serve as an adjunct











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## The Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
MORNING BY  
J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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One half column six months.....50 00  
One half column twelve months.....100 00  
One column three months.....40 00  
One column six months.....80 00  
One column twelve months.....160 00  
Charge due and collectable quarterly.A. WOODS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Jacksonville, Ala.M. J. TURNLEY,  
Attorney at Law,  
-AND-  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.  
With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.  
He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who consult him.  
Those who want legal advice, without fee, may consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and there is often averted a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.C. I. TURNLEY,  
Attorney at Law,  
NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business connected with the courts in Calhoun and other counties of the 2d Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES. J. C. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,  
Attorneys at Law,  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Prompt Attention given to Collections.

MAY 15, 1875-77.

O. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business connected with the courts in the counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

H. L. STEVENSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.J. D. ARNOLD,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.An work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.  
Charge very moderate. July 26-1876-4

Men who have stood where thousands fell, who have gazed unmoved at the horrors of the battle field and the wrecks of the storm, can not, without emotion, behold the devastation and mangled ruin which marks the progress of a woman with a scythe. Nature shudders when it sees a woman throw a stone, but when it sees a woman swinging a scythe, it just tries to cover up its head and keep out of sight until the ruin is complete.—New York Post.

A thirsty toper in a bar-room flung down his sixpence and then filled his glass to the brim with whisky. "Hold on!" exclaimed the bartender in apparent astonishment. "There's a chronometer with that drink," and tearing off a portion of the end of a cigar box he politely handed it across the counter.

## THE WEEK PAST.

In ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

The official statistics of the northern Presbyterian church show that it has thirty-six synods, one hundred presbyteries, 4,741 churches, 5,077 ministers, 535,216 communicants, and 555,347 Sunday school scholars. It raised last year \$9,810,283.

It is a common thing when a screw or staple becomes loose to draw it out, plug up with wood and re-insert. But screws and staples so secured soon come out again. I have been found that a much better way is to fill up the holes tightly with cork. Screws and nails so secured will remain perfectly tight as long as when put into new wood.

The bill concerning the Washington monument, which has now become law, provides that the sum of \$200,000 shall be appropriated, but that the expenditure of this amount must run through four years; that is to say, only \$50,000 shall be expended yearly. As it is estimated that it will take \$400,000 to complete the work, at the rate named it will be eight years hence before the shaft is finished.

About eleven years ago the last cannibal feast was held in Kandavu, one of the Fiji islands. The remains of the pits in which the bodies were burned are still to be seen, and the "chairman" at the banquet is not only alive, but has the honor to represent on the island in an official capacity her majesty queen Victoria. We regret that no journal of that period has preserved a record of the speeches that were made and the songs that were chanted on that occasion, but we doubt not that "the feast of reason" which took place was accompanied with all the hilarity that was suitable.

SIX JOSEPH WHITMORE recently exhibited three hexagonal steel plates at the Kensington museum, which were so accurately planned that when one was placed on the other it glided about as if floating, and when one was dropped on another a "cushion" of air deadened the metallic sound, while when the air was squeezed out, the contact was so close that the lower plate adhered to the upper when raised. He next made a measurement of 1,200,000th of an inch with a machine which, at a certain temperature, will measure the millionth of an inch, and lastly showed the tensile strength of steel, a specimen of which bore a strain of seventy-five tons to the square inch, without breaking. For bridges, etc., only five tons strain to the square inch, are required for safety; for guns, forty tons; for shells, fifty-five tons.

The postal card has been the source of more worry to the postmasters than one would suppose could have been got out of a bit of pasteboard. First, the clerks were ordered under no circumstances to read anything but the address, and then immediately after were directed to stop any card of a disreputable nature, though how they were to find that out without reading it nobody knew. And then the country postmaster finds that they gave him a great deal to do. The writing is often bad, and he gets the gossip of the neighborhood hopelessly mixed. Occasionally, as we have heard of the postmaster doing, he calls in outside assistance to help him untangle some twisted sentence or semi-legible word. The latest thing in postal cards, however, is the frankness of a yankee postmaster, who ran out from his wayside station the other day, flourishing a card and calling out to a lady as she drove up to a lady friend, "You'd better read it! She ain't comin'!"

THE "personals" in the papers published a hundred years ago were as piquant as any printed in our own day. Even Martha Washington was mentioned in a London Journal as having separated from her husband thus: "Mr. Washington, we hear, is married to a very amiable lady, but it is said that Mrs. Washington, being a warm loyalist, has separated from her husband since the commencement of the present troubles, and lives, very much respected in the city of New York." The following is from some newspaper of the day: "Thirteen is a number peculiarly belonging to the rebels. A party of naval prisoners lately returned from Jersey say that the rations among the rebels are thirteen dried clams per day; that Mr. Washington has thirteen toes on his feet (the extra ones have grown since the declaration of independence), and the same number of teeth in each jaw; that the squire Schuyler has a top-knot of thirteen stiff hairs, which erect themselves on the crown of his head when he grows mad; that it takes thirteen congress men to make a dollar; that a penny sterling is worth thirteen farthings; that 'Polly' Wayne was just thirteen hours in subduing Stony Point, and as many seconds in leaving it; that a well-organized rebel household has thirteen children, all of whom expect to be generals and members of the high and mighty

congress of the United States when they attain thirteen years; that Mrs. Washington has a mottled tom-cat (which she calls, in a complimentary way, 'Hamilton') with thirteen rings around his tail and that his flaunting it suggested to the congress the adoption of the same number of stripes for the rebel flag."

## REPUBLICAN RULE IN THE SOUTH.

The state of South Carolina illustrates more fully than any other, not excepting Mississippi and Louisiana, the enormity of the republican system in the south. Its negro population is the most ignorant and besotted in the south. It is the least removed from barbarism. The insane and criminal folly of keeping up a state government in which ignorance and barbarism and corruption dominate over and assume control over the social, political and material interests of intelligence and property, appears there in its strongest light. A state which should be a happy and prosperous community, contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country, is burdened with taxation, its wealth squandered, every condition of progress and development destroyed by an irresponsible, reckless crew of adventurers lured with the ignorant and semi-barbarous negro. A state government exists which has destroyed all business confidence, all hope for the future, all security for life, liberty and property. The unaided effort of Gov. Chamberlain to control and in some measure to prevent robbery under legal form and legislative sanction, is futile so long as his party is in control. It is that sort of reform within the party which is doomed to utter failure, because one man cannot disinfest a mass of corruption and ignorance.

The democracy of South Carolina have wisely demanded change. They are right in making an earnest effort to obtain it, because relief can only come in that way. After arraigning the republican party for its venality and corruption, its fraud in elections, its utter ruin of every material interest, they call upon all races and parties to join them in the work of restoring the state to peace, order and prosperity. Rightly charging the republican party, which has controlled the state government, with the disorders and the failure to secure peace and order, they request all citizens, of all parties and colors, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will, and pledge themselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all the people, and "speedily bring to summary justice any who dare to violate them."

The pledge is squarely made, and the course of the democracy in other states attest their sincerity and the certainty of their performance of their obligation. Under radical rule the state of Tennessee was a hot bed of disorder and crime. The discussion of the question as to who committed, who provoked it, would be a simple charge and counter charge. In every disturbance there are two parties. The fact stands that so long as ignorance and adventurers were exalted over the great mass of intelligence and property and business interests of the state, there was no security for life, person or property, no real freedom and no vigorous prosecution of crime. Tennessee had greatly the advantage of South Carolina too, in the fact, that the republicans here contained more intelligence, more men of honest intent and mistaken views. Still the great fact stands that the honest men were either misguided by war prejudices or they were committed by false theories to a mistaken policy and a wrong system. They were really unable to control or oppose the corrupt, the ambitious and the designing. The fact stands that a two opposing classes were organized ignorance against the intelligence and solid interest of the state. As a result of this there was disorder, crime, violence, robbery, and no security, and no certain swift and energetic punishment.

The advent of the democracy worked a new era and presented a wonderful contrast. In the main we have had peace and good order. Political disturbance has ceased except for one brief period, and that, and the occurrences under it, exceptional. Crime was energetically and impartially pursued. Tennessee will compare favorably for its good order with any state in the Union. We are far from asserting, too, that the administration of criminal law is all that it should be. The machinery is too cumbersome, too slow and too costly. It may be reformed and rendered more efficient and more economical. These reforms, however, are the work of time, and they have already been begun. Even in respect of efficiency and economy it will compare favorably with most states.

On the road to Epsom a mustached youth, on top of a drag, evidently ambitious of being mistaken for "an officer," thus saluted a fat coachman who was gravely driving his master and family: "Halloo, you, sir! where's your shirt collar? How dare you come to the Derby without a shirt collar?" John growled forth, without lifting his eyes from his horse, "Ow the dooce could I have a shirt collar when your mother has not sent home my washing?"

## WHEN SAMMY COMES IN.

By yon public hall, at the close of the day,  
There stood a white man and his head was gray,  
And thick the reddest Republican dim—  
"There'll never be peace till Sammy comes in."  
"Our country's half ruined with sectional wars;  
Though the war is long over, hatreds are deep scars;  
Nay, wounds opened fresh by the vampires of sin—  
And they'll not stop bleeding till Sammy comes in."  
The people are victims of thieves in high place,  
Whose deeds are exposed to eternal shame,  
Still with Hayes they are hoping, dull cattle, to win,  
But their move will be musty when Sammy comes in.""Our fathers by tyrants and torques of yore,  
Were stung to the courage that all men adore.  
If the seas are free as the stars that have been,  
They'll rise in their might and smite Sammy comes in."  
"All hail to the new revolution, whose chief,  
As honest as Washington, brings us relief;  
The shark of Long Branch, with his friends and his kin,  
Are soon going out, and then Sammy comes in!"

## DEACON H.

"The greatest of these is charity."  
The morning meal was completed; and as Deacon H. took his Bible for the usual devotions, he cast a satisfied glance around the room, and on the faces of the rosy-checked little group that surrounded the table.

The chapter chosen was the thirteenth of First Corinthians. "Faith, hope, charity," read the deacon at its close, "but the greatest of these is charity." Then followed a long prayer, in which the deacon, after giving the Lord various bits of information concerning matters of which it was quite essential He should be cognizant, earnestly invoked the graces of the Spirit, and solicited help for the duties of the day.

"Stop a moment, husband," said Mrs. H., as the deacon, at the close of the exercise, was preparing to leave the room.

"I forgot to mention that Mrs. Connor called here yesterday. She wants to know if you can find a place in your store for her eldest boy. Poor woman! she is in a great distress. I inferred from what she said that her husband is drinking again; and her boy has for weeks been vainly seeking for work. I gave her some sewing, for which she seemed very grateful, though she looks too feeble to do much."

The complacent smile that had been playing on the deacon's face suddenly changed to a gloomy frown.

"I wonder at the woman's presumption. 'Like father, like son,' is a saying I'll have no neighbors around me."

"But James is a bright, active boy, husband, and is surrounded by the right influences I doubt not he will do well. Surely the family should not suffer for the father's faults. Could you have seen the anxiety of the poor mother, you would try in some way to aid her. It made my heart ache to look at her sad, worn face. Do, husband, consider the matter. I cannot bear to tell her you will not try her son."

"Then do not go near her," was the harsh reply. "It is no place for such as you; if they are suffering the town will look out for them. I have enough to do to attend to my own affairs. If you have work for her, give it to her and pay her for it. These drunkards are perfect pests; it is useless trying to reform them. Now, I presume Connor has signed the pledge half a dozen times, but what good does it do?"

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind," repeated Mrs. H., softly. "I believe you read that this morning and this verse also: 'The greatest of these is charity.' Do these passages mean anything?"

"Mean anything? of course they do," angrily replied her husband; "but they don't mean that I should support every drunkard's family. You women take everything liberally, and I really believe you'd give away your last penny; but my money is my own, and I shall use it as I please," and shutting the door in a very unbecoming manner, the angry man hastily left the house.

"The silver and gold are mine; I shall require mine with usury," sadly murmured the wife.

Deacon H. and his wife were specimens of that strange dissimilarity of character that is so often seen in married life. He, although an officer in the church, and active, so far as talking and praying were concerned, was extremely penurious, giving to benevolent objects just as little as was possible for one in his position.

With the poor and unfortunate he had no sympathy; he had been successful, why could not they be? How such a man ever became an officer in the church one might well ask. But the fact only proves that the wisest and the best are not always selected for offices so important.

His wife, as before intimated, was just the opposite. Many a dollar found its way from her purse into the channels of benevolence. The heart of many a sad, weary child of poverty was lightened by her sympathy and aid. "She is doing her own duty, and her husband's also," was often the remark of those who witnessed her quiet, unobtrusive deeds of charity. In a very different dwelling from the commodious one of Deacon H. a dwelling so poor and dilapidated that the winds of heaven gained easy admission, there sat a pale, care-worn woman, busily sewing over a few dying ember shivering, hovering two little scantily-clothed girls. The room was bare of almost every comfort; and a casual glance was

sufficient to show that gaunt poverty had taken up its abode there.

"Oh, mother, can't we have a little more fire?" pleaded Susy, the youngest, whose thin little face wore such a wistful, hungry look, that it added a new pang to the mother's heart. "It is so cold here," and the tears began rapidly to course down the faded cheeks.

"Hush, hush, dear, mother is sorry for her little girl; come here and wrap my dress around you, perhaps it will give a little warmth. James will soon be here; I wouldn't wonder if he has some good news for us; and the poor mother sought to smile into the wan, tear-stained face, as she drew her dress closely around the little one. At that moment the door opened, and a boy entered, drew a chair to the hearth, and strove to impart a little warmth to his chilled hands.

"Well, my son, what news and though the smile on her face was sad and forced the poor mother endeavored to speak cheerfully.

"The same old story, mother; nobody wants a boy—at least nobody wants me—so we must all starve, I suppose. Oh, if father would only be different! What shall we do?" and the boy, leaning his head on his clasped hands, sobbed in agony.

"My son, my son," wailed the poor woman as she laid aside her work and drew the boy's head on her lap. "Don't, Jimmy, don't! there must surely be help for us. God will not utterly forsake us."

"Then why don't He send us help? I went into deacon H.'s store, and though one of the clerks said they needed a boy, the deacon wouldn't take me because father drinks. He said he wanted a respectable boy in his store. The hard-hearted old miser! If he's got religion, I don't want any of it."

"It isn't religion that causes him to be so unkind, my son; it is the want of it, rather. Look at his wife, if you wish to know what religion can do. You are not to blame for your father's acts; and no good man will ever think the less of you for them. But cheer up; you know you are mother's principal stay and hope; she cannot bear to see her boy so sad. Here is Mrs. H. next; who knows but she has found a place for you?"

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Connor," said that lady, entering the room; "I have good news for you; but have you no wood? This must not be; you will perish in this bitter weather. I will send some this very afternoon. Poor little girls! standing pitifully at the shivering children, 'how cold you look, come here and wrap these furs around you. Well, try in some way to aid her. It made my heart ache to look at her sad, worn face. Do, husband, consider the matter. I cannot bear to tell her you will not try her son.'"

"God bless you, God bless you," sobbed the poor woman, grasping the lady's hand, while the tears coursed silently down her cheeks. "God will reward you; we never can."

"The greatest of these is charity." Oh that charity, that world-wide, all embracing charity. That love to God and love to man. Would to God there were more of it.

## THE RADICAL ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington special to the Baltimore Sun says: The result of the election in Alabama is regarded here as having a very important bearing on the presidential canvass. Since reconstruction, Alabama has voted republican as often if not oftener than democratic, and in close calculations it has generally been set down as a doubtful state. The very large majority by which it elects the democratic ticket consequently possesses great significance, and will exert a remarkable influence upon the other states of the south which have also been admitted to be somewhat doubtful. The republicans admit privately to-day that Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida will certainly follow the example of Alabama and give democratic majorities in November, unless some scheme can be hatched to prevent it. It is not certain but what this effort will be made, as it is said that some prominent republicans are busy in trying to get up a plan to obtain full control of those states. The proposition made by senator Boutwell in his report to territorialize Mississippi is one of the plans which has been thought of, but there does not seem any way by which the president and senate can do this without consent of the house of representatives. Some of the more sagacious republicans also said to-day that such a measure would be very unpopular and odious among the people of the north, and it would not do to attempt it. It is very evident that the republicans are disheartened by the signs of the times.

"That explains where my clothes have went to," exclaimed an Iowa woman, as she found her husband hanging in the table.

## HON. D. W. FOLGER.

Extract from His Speech at Indianapolis Monday Night—Continued and Haynes.

What is to be gained by a change? Where is the republican newspaper that dares defend the present administration? I can commence with the papers now supporting Mr. Hayes. Take the New York Tribune, the Springfield Republican, the Cincinnati Commercial, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Chicago Tribune and all the first class leading republican newspapers in the United States, and a file of them for the last four years will convict Grant and the cabinet officers and all the crew about him with more corruption than I would dare charge upon any set of human beings. There is nothing that they have not charged against them. But Mr. Morton singles out the disgraced and outcast secretary of war, who had been in partnership with sutlers to cheat the poor soldiers, and charges that he came into the cabinet from the democratic party, and nothing better could be expected of him. That is true, for whenever a democrat goes out of the party—and nobody knows that better than Morton [laughter and applause]—he makes the worst kind of an officer. [Cheers.] On the contrary, when a republican comes into the democratic party he remains an honest man. There are, for example, such men as Horace Greeley, Trumbull, Sumner, and scores of others. [Great applause.] The surroundings of the administration are the worst the country ever had, the worst of modern times. The very air is laden with corruption, in every direction. Wherever you follow you will find it. At Cincinnati the national convention of the republican party dared do no less than endorse Grant and his administration, although you can not find twelve men—enough to make a coroner's jury to inquire the remains of radicalism—in Indianapolis who will endorse Grant and his administration, and also the Cincinnati platform. [Cheers.] They would have ignored him in Cincinnati if they had dared to do it. But that little square jawed man has more iron in his little finger than there is in every fiber of Hayes' body. They didn't care to ignore him, and they have to carry him in this fight. [Applause.] He is the old man of the sea, and like Sinbad the sailor, they could not shake him if they would.

[Laughter and applause.] Now, gentlemen, reform lies in another direction. What reformation could we have by electing Hayes president? The powers that have surrounded Grant and controlled his administration are still strong enough to control a thousand men of greater nerve and force than Hayes. I served with him in congress. I know him to be a very nice and polite and excellent gentleman. I have not a word of invective or personal vituperation in this canvass. In all the affairs of life I know nothing against him, but I do say that the republican voter who expects him to be strong enough, if he should be elected president, to control the elements that have controlled Grant and his administration, he is very much mistaken. He can do nothing of the sort. The Mortons, Conklings and Logans and that class of men will continue to control and subordinate Hayes as a man rules a boy. [Great applause.] And if there be corruption now, as nobody doubts, it will continue to prevail. I know there are honest men in the republican party of Indianapolis and Indiana who would gladly continue the reign of their party if at the same time they could have a pure civil service, but will not be parties to it until there has been an expurgation of the elements that control, and a new regime established upon the ruins. [Applause.] I say to you that if the democratic party does no better than their party has done, four years hence I will help to turn it out, and make another change. [Great applause.]

A GREAT BUFFALO "POI-BUNT." At length the scouts, who for days have been scouring the prairie in every direction, bring the welcome intelligence of the discovery of the main herd. The line of march is at once turned toward the point indicated, and the laws against firing and leaving the main body are rigidly enforced. The long train moves cautiously and as silently as possible. Advantage is taken of depressions in the prairie to keep the train concealed from the buffalo, and not a sound is raised that may give warning of its presence. Approach is made as closely as may be compatible with safety, always keeping to the windward of the herd. Then, if a convenient locality is reached, camp is made, and busy preparations for the evening hunt begin. Guns are carefully scanned, powder-flasks and bullet-pouches filled, saddles and bridles examined, and above all, the horses to be used in the final chase carefully groomed, for highest among his possessions the plain-hunter ranks his "buffalo-runner." It is to him like the Arab's steed—a daily comrade to be petted and spoken to, the companion of his long journeys, and the means of his livelihood.

The buffalo-runner belongs to no particular breed, the only requisites being speed, tact in bringing his rider along side the retreating herd and maintaining

a certain relative distance while there, and the avoiding the numerous pitfalls with which the prairie abounds. Horses well trained in these duties, and possessing the additional requisite of speed, command high prices in the hunt, often ranging from fifty to eighty pounds sterling. On the hunt they are seldom used for any other purpose than that of the final race, except it may be to occasionally draw the cart of madame at times when her neighbor appears in unwelcome attire.

Before daybreak on the following morning—for a chase is seldom begun late in the day—the great body of hunters are off under the guidance of scouts in pursuit of the main herd. A ride of an hour or more brings them within, say, a mile of the buffalo, which have been moving slowly off as they approached. The hunt up to this time has moved in four columns, with every man in his place. As they draw nearer at a gentle trot, the immense herd breaks into a rolling gallop. Now the critical and long-desired moment has arrived. The chief gives the signal. "Allee! allee!" he shouts, and a thousand reckless riders dash forward at a wild run. Into the herd they penetrate; along its sides they stretch, the trained horses regulating their pace to that of the moving mass beside them; guns flash, shots and yells resound; the dust arises in thick clouds over the struggling band; and the chase sweeps rapidly over the plain, leaving its traces behind in the multitude of animals lying dead upon the ground, or feebly struggling in their death throes. The hunter pauses not a moment, but loads and fires with the utmost rapidity, pouring in his bullets at the closest range, often almost touching the animal he aims at. To facilitate the rapidity of his fire he uses a flint-lock, smooth-bore trading gun, and enters the chase with his mouth filled with bullets. A handful of powder is let fall from the powder-horn, a bullet is dropped from the mouth into the muzzle, a tap with the butt-end of the firelock on the saddle causes the salivated bullet to adhere to the powder during the moment necessary to depress the barrel, when the discharge is instantly effected without bringing the gun to the shoulder.

The excitement which seizes upon the hunter at finding himself surrounded by the long-sought buffalo is intense, and sometimes renders him careless in examining too closely whether the object fired at is a buffalo or a buffalo-runner mounted by a friend. But few fatal accidents occur, however, from the pell-mell rush and indiscriminate firing; but it frequently happens that guns, as the result of hasty and careless loading, explode, carrying away part of the hands using them, and even the most expert runners sometimes find their way into badger-holes, breaking or dislocating the collar-bones of the riders in the fall.

The identification of the slain animals is left till the run is over. This is accomplished by means of marked bullets, the locality in which the buffalo lies—for which the hunter always keeps sharp lookout—and the spot where the bullet entered. By the time the hunters begin to appear, returning from the chase, there have arrived long trains of carts from the camp to carry back the meat and robes. The animals having been identified, the work of skinning and cutting up is begun, in which the women and children participate. In a remarkably brief time the plain is strewn with skeletons stripped of flesh, and the well loaded train is on its return. Arrived at camp, the robes are at once stretched upon a frame-work of poles, and the greater part of the flesh scraped from them, after which they are folded and packed in the carts to receive the final dressing in the settlement. Of the meat, the choicest portions are packed away without further care, to be freighted home in a fresh state, the cold at that late season effectually preserving it. Large quantities are, however, converted into pemmican, in which shape it finds its readiest market.—H. M. Robinson in Appleton's Journal for September.

A HEROINE.—It was a simple thing for a woman to run up three flights of stairs for the purpose of warning a company of workers there that the building in which they were was in flames; but the woman who did this in the Globe mill in Philadelphia did it with the full knowledge of the fact that she thereby risked her own life, and the humble act of human kindness was as truly heroic as any deed recorded in the history of valor ever was. She was a poor working woman, without social recognition, without education probably, without refinement or beauty, or any of the things that are commonly supposed to constitute loveliness in woman; but in volunteering to die for the sake of other persons she has proved her nobility of soul and vindicated her right to recognition as an heroic spirit.

"If you get choked, crop on all fours and cough," is the advice of a Cornell professor. They used to say "get some one to hold you by the heels and strike the back between the shoulders." This is probably a constitutional development in favor of enlarged personal liberty.



IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

If I should die to-night,  
My friends would look upon my quiet face  
Before they had seen me in my resting place,  
And deem that death had left it almost fair;  
And, laying snow-white flowers against my hair,  
Would smooth it down with tenderest care,  
And fold my hands with lingering caress,  
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night,  
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,  
Some kindly deed the icy hand had wrought;  
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;  
Some smile upon me as I lay, perchance,  
The memory of my selfishness and pride,  
My many words, would all be put aside,  
As so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,  
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,  
Recalling other days remorsefully,  
The eyes that dimmed me with averted glance,  
Would look upon me as I lay, perchance,  
And soften, in the old familiar way,  
For who could war with dumb, unconscious eyes?  
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

Oh, friends, I pray to-night,  
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow,  
The way is lonely, let me feel them now,  
Think gently of the time I have been here,  
My falling tears be placed with many a  
thorn,  
Forgive, oh, hearts estranged, forgive, I  
plead!  
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need  
The tenderings for which I long to-night.

Farm and Household.

DIGEST OF CROP REPORTS.

From the Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Corn.

ACREAGE.—In New Hampshire, New York, Michigan, and Minnesota the area planted is slightly less than last year. This is doubtless chiefly, if not exclusively, due to the protracted cold and wet spring in those states. Tennessee also returns decrease of one per cent. In Vermont, Delaware and Maryland the extent of area remains unchanged. In all the remaining states it has been enlarged. Among the states reporting the largest relative increase were, California, 34 per cent.; Massachusetts and Nebraska, 30; Texas, 15; Wisconsin, 10; Georgia and Florida, 9; Rhode Island, Connecticut and Indiana, 7; Ohio, 6; Arkansas, 5; Maine, South Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia, Illinois, Iowa and Oregon, 4.

Returns from the southern states indicate a tendency to increase the corn and grain crops, from a growing conviction that the production of home supplies will be more conducive to agricultural prosperity than the hitherto prevalent system of overproduction of cotton, which not only depresses its own price, but also enhances the cost of provisions, clothing, etc., produced elsewhere by extending the market for their consumption.

The increase of the entire corn-area of the country, over last year, amounts to five per cent.

CONDITION.—The crop, in several sections, is in a condition of more than ordinary thrift and promise. In the northern sections of the eastern, middle and northwestern states, it is more backward than usual, owing to delay in planting, occasioned by protracted cold and wet weather; but it is generally in a thrifty growing state. In the states on the Atlantic coast the condition ranges from one hundred to one hundred and eight, as far as, and including Virginia; south of Virginia an extraordinary rain-fall, of six to seven days duration, about the third week in June, resulted in extensive overgrowth, occasioned extensive injuries to the crop. In many localities along the water-courses, where it was extensively washed out or otherwise ruined by floods, it has been replanted, and the second growth is pushing forward vigorously. With the exception of that protracted rain storm along the coast, the weather throughout the southern states has been generally favorable to development and healthy growth. In Texas an extraordinary crop is nearly matured. The returns show a condition of one hundred and twelve, with an increase in average of fifteen per cent. Throughout the Ohio and northern Mississippi valleys, and in Michigan, June was a very wet month; the rain-fall was so excessive as to seriously interfere with timely cultivation and to lower an extraordinary growth of weeds. Owing to this cause principally, the condition in that section ranges from one hundred to one hundred and eighty-eight in Iowa, Illinois being eighty-eight and Missouri ninety-seven. Like causes have reduced the condition in Kansas to ninety-six. On the Pacific coast the crop is unusually promising, the figures being for California one hundred and five, and for Oregon one hundred and one.

Insect injuries have been limited to depredations by worms, and those not extensive or serious.

No droughts over extended areas are reported, and local droughts, for the most part, have not been protracted or severe.

Taking one hundred as indicating a condition of unimpaired stands and ordinary thrift, the entire crop averages ninety-seven.

Details of local exigencies affecting the crop will be found in the notes below.

Cotton.

Cotton in the first week of July, is in a condition of healthy growth—less favorable than in July of last year—well cultivated and reasonably clear of grass. During the last half of June its growth was rapid, and blooms were freely reported in the more southern belt. No complaints of drought were received; rains have been frequent, and, in a large area, in excess of the requirements for the highest condition. In many sections the plants are present, but the cotton is in South Carolina and in Florida some very extensive areas between June 11th

and 18th; in some localities, seven days of continuous rain.

In comparison with last year, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas report higher condition; all the other states lower figures than in July of 1875. The general average of 1875 slightly exceeded one hundred; the present average of condition is 97.6; the unit of comparison being normal growth and unimpaired vitality.

In comparison with the report of June, the states that have made improvement are North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. Georgia has held the high condition of last month. South Carolina has declined from ninety-eight to ninety, in consequence of excessive moisture.

The figures for condition are as follows: North Carolina, one hundred and four; South Carolina, ninety; Georgia, one hundred and three; Florida, ninety-eight; Alabama, one hundred; Mississippi, ninety-four; Louisiana, ninety-two; Texas, ninety-nine; Arkansas, ninety-seven; Tennessee, one hundred and three.

Wheat.

The condition of winter-wheat, taking the whole country together, advanced from eighty-seven per cent. of an average, June 1st, to ninety-five per cent. July 1st. In New England, Massachusetts is full average and Maine two per cent. above. The small crop of this section exhibits a decided improvement in all the states except New Hampshire, which shows a slight decline.

Of the Gulf states, all are below average. A small improvement is shown in Mississippi and Texas, but Alabama has fallen to two-thirds of an average through heavy rains producing rust. Several counties report the grain lying, and poor. In Wilkinson, Mississippi, the Chasson and Jennings wheats rusted badly. The Mediterranean and Walker wheats made fair crops in Cooke, Texas, while other varieties did not average one-fourth. The fly and rust are noted in several portions of the latter state.

Of the inland southern states, West Virginia raised her high June condition to one hundred and fifteen, and Kentucky raised hers to nearly average, but Tennessee fell below, and Arkansas declined to two-thirds of a crop. The unfavorable condition here were mostly the same as in the more southern states, rust being produced by unusually rains. Losses of harvested grain by floods add to the disappointment of shortened yields.

Sweet-Potatoes.

In nearly all the states reporting this crop the average has been increased, while in the others the decline has been but small. The largest increase, fourteen per cent., is noted in Georgia and Kansas, and the greatest decline, nine per cent., in Ohio. Pennsylvania has fallen off one per cent. and Indiana two per cent. All the other states show a decided increase, making a net increase on the whole of about six per cent. The condition of the crop is above average on the whole, but the range of variation is very narrow. The maximum, one hundred and nine, is in Texas, and the minimum, ninety-four, in Louisiana. The large-producing states are all full average, or a little above, while the deficiencies of the few low-average states are very small. The present indication point to a very fair crop in all states where this plant is grown.

Homestead and Other Laws.

Under the homestead law, any person over twenty-one years of age, male or female, native of foreign-born—married women excepted—may take one hundred and sixty acres of government land on payment of \$14.00 fee, and after a residence of five years on the land they can have a clear deed of it from the government. After a six month's residence, if they choose, they may pay \$200 and get a deed without further residence. Soldiers may deduct the time spent in the service of the union not to exceed three years. By the presumption act any person over twenty-one years of age—except a married woman—may take one hundred and sixty acres of government land on payment of \$24.00 fee, and after residing on it six months or for any time not exceeding three years and a half, may get a deed on payment of \$200 and making proof of labor and improvement. The timber culture law gives one hundred and sixty acres to any one planting one-fourth of it in trees and cultivating for eight years; eighty or forty acres may be taken on like conditions. The law is the same as for home-steading. Only a small portion of the public domain is now offered by the government for sale, it being mostly reserved for settlement under the homestead or preemption laws. Where it can still be found, the price is \$1.25 per acre.

Science in Farming.

The word "science" in farming is not a popular expression among the masses of our farmers, because hundreds of theoretical writers, after having obtained a large knowledge of agricultural chemistry, have thought that they were able in a few articles to revolutionize our system of farming. Some twenty-five years ago it was stoutly contended by these humbug teachers of "scientific agriculture" that every farmer should have the soils of his different fields analyzed, so as to know what particular fertilizer to apply. These chemists felt a wonderful interest in the subject, and offered to analyze a fill of earth, and give "a letter of advice" for \$20.00! Then the world was excited over what professor Liebig, the great German agricultural chemist, claimed to have discovered—which was, in brief, that every crop growing required a special fertilizer, and to ascertain what this fertilizer should be, take the dry straw, stalks, etc., of a crop to an analytical chemist, to be burned, and their ashes weighed, and then they would

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The United States of Venezuela.—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

Heretofore the republics of South America have not had that attention paid to them that their importance geographical and otherwise demanded. And in this connection I may as well say, that in spite of our geographical studies and researches, I question if a hundredth part of the people are cognizant of the extent and influence of that political quagmire, republicanism on our southern border, hence I will condense a resume of the position of the South American state from time to time, believing it to be of some instructive reading matter. This information is based upon the appearance of those states, through their exhibits at the nation's centennial. Again, if warm climates incite people who dwell in such atmospheric conditions to freedom and revolution, the same must produce subordination under despotism followed by anarchy and independence, with heat, are synonymous, and law, and despotism, are of the same sequential intimations. The moral naturally is, I deduce, ice water, i. e., too much is congestive; fire-water, particularly when adulterated, is insanity. And to sum up, if our South American neighbors are to rid the system of those noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their duties, it is evident, and it is to be wished, that they are amenable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated, and the system is unable to perform its functions. Hence there is dizziness, headache, impairment of the memory, drowsiness, gloom, depression, and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, consequently, become affected, and constipation, piles, dyspepsia, or diarrhoea, is the inevitable result.

CHANGES IN GERMANY.

The People Much Spoiled by their Success.—A Contrast between the Germans and French.

London Saturday Review.

A war over the spoils of Turkey would be highly inconvenient to Germany, who must either see others getting advantages while she got none, or must ask for compensations which would scarcely be conceded to her unless demanded at the point of the sword. A war of any kind would in the end be highly distasteful to Germany just now. Lord Derby said that he doubted whether the financial position of Prussia would permit her to go to war, and if for any purpose he had wished to go further in the same strain of undiplomatic frankness, he might have said much the same of Germany. The credit of the German government is, indeed, as good as that of any continental government, and deservedly so, as the political financiers of Germany are proverbially honest, thrifty, and even pious. But Germany as a country is embarrassed. It has suffered from the general depression of trade which has totally overshadowed so large a part of the world. It is by no means a country of great resources, and its commerce is as yet far behind the commerce of England and France. Old as it is historically, it is in one way a young country, because wars and bad government have been its lot, and it has been recently a commercial depression. It has been in a great measure caught by a social change which has for a time taken the people off its balance. The election caused by the Austrian and French wars has done something to upset the German mind; but it is a mistake to find the origin of a social change in a single cause.

The remark is frequently made by foreigners that the Germans have been much spoiled by their successes, have lost their simplicity and contentment, and have become insolent, dissatisfied, and idle. A contrast is drawn between the virtuous habits of the conquerors and the improved habits of the conquered, and it is said that the war has done Frenchmen much good as it has done Germans harm. It is quite fair to say that the Germans would be drawn to the French standard by the French standard of living. The French set themselves to repair the losses with an energy, a patience, and an amount of good sense which was in the highest degree creditable to them.

The Germans, as has been said, were undoubtedly spoiled by the war. The milliards seemed like the pieces of gold in a fairy tale. As soon as they were touched they turned to dust, and no one was the better for them. But it is not true that it was the war alone that produced a change for the worse in Germany. If we take the last decade of German history as a whole, it has been marked, not only by two great wars, but by a great social convulsion. Germany has been rapidly modernized. It used to be found in every kind by antique letters. From his cradle to his grave the German used to be the slave of his government. His religion, his mode of life, his manner of occupying himself, were all settled for him. He was a wall of mediocrity in the center of Europe, but he had been pushed forward with very little preparation in the midst of the modern world. The government has relaxed its hold on him; trade has been reformed; railways have provided him with locomotion; he is no longer a prisoner in the little state in which he may happen to have been born. The state no longer phases him under the tutelage of any form of religion, and he may follow his own fancies as he will, so long as he does not declare himself too prominently against the policy of prince Bismarck.

In short, he had liberty, according to the humble notions of liberty entertained by Germans, suddenly given him, and like a large portion of the human race, he has made a bad use of the sudden gift.

An Heirress.

Miss Melissa Elder was a poor clerk in a dining room in Atchison, Kan., and here is the account from a journal of that city of her wonderful good luck:

A short time ago Melissa Elder held to \$112,000,000 sterling, amounting to about \$560,000,000. It seems that her great-grand grandfather, on her mother's side, who was a Roman senator, had all his property, which consisted of a vast amount of real estate in and around the city of Rome, confiscated to the Roman empire on account of his being concerned with Marcus Anthony in the terrible assault on the body of Caesar. Caesar's wife was also accused at the same time, but Marcus Anthony afterwards said she was above suspicion, and nothing was done in the matter. All the property of Melissa's great-grand grandfather was confiscated to the testimony of a detective. The detective afterwards was taken with a sudden remorse and wrote a full confession, moved to Pompeii and was living in that dilapidated town when the sudden catastrophe which befall it cut him down in the prime of life. During the recent discoveries among the ruins of Pompeii this mis-

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**M. J. TURNLEY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
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**ELLIS & MARTIN,**  
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**H. L. STEVENSON,**  
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**J. D. ARNOLD,**  
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Men who have stood where thou stands fell, who have gazed unmoved at the horrors of the battle field, and the wrecks of the storm, can not, without emotion, behold the devastation and mangled ruin which marks the progress of a woman with a scythe. Nature shudders when it sees a woman throw a stone, but when it sees a woman swinging a scythe, it just tries to cover up its head and keep out of sight until the ruin is complete.—New York Post.

A thirsty toper in a bar-room flung down his sixpence and then filled his glass to the brim with whisky. "Hold on!" exclaimed the bartender in apparent astonishment. "There's a chromo goes with that drink," and tearing off a portion of the end of a cigar box, he politely handed it across the counter.

## THE WEEK PAST.

In ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

The official statistics of the northern Presbyterian church show that it has thirty-six synods, one hundred presbyteries, 1,741 churches, 5,077 ministers, 535,216 communicants, and 555,347 Sunday school scholars. It raised last year \$9,810,283.

It is a common thing when a screw or staple becomes loose to draw it out, plug up with wood and re-insert. But screws and staples so secured soon come out again. I have been found that a much better way is to fill up the holes tightly with cork. Screws and iron so secured will remain perfectly tight as long as when put into new wood.

The bill concerning the Washington monument, which has now become a law, provides that the sum of \$200,000 shall be appropriated, but that the expenditure of this amount must run through four years; that is to say, only \$50,000 shall be expended yearly. As it is estimated that it will take \$100,000 to complete the work, at the rate named it will be eight years hence before the shaft is finished.

About eleven years ago the last cannibal feast was held in Kandavu, one of the Fiji islands. The remains of the pits in which the bodies were burned are still to be seen, and the "chairman" at the banquet is not only alive, but has the honor to represent on the island in an official capacity her majesty queen Victoria. We regret that no journal of that period has preserved a record of the speeches that were made and the songs that were chanted on that occasion, but we doubt not that "the feast of reason" which took place was accompanied with all the hilarity that was suitable.

SIR JOSEPH WHITMORE recently exhibited three hexagonal steel plates at the Kensington museum, which were so accurately planned that when one was placed on the other it glided about as if floating, and when one was dropped on another a "cushion" of air denuded the metallic sound, while, when the air was squeezed out, the contact was so close that the lower plate adhered to the upper when raised. He next made a measurement of 1-200,000th of an inch with a machine which, at a certain temperature, will measure the millionth of an inch, and lastly showed the tensile strength of steel, a specimen of which bore a strain of seventy-five tons to the square inch, without breaking. For bridges, etc., only five tons strain to the square inch, are required for safety; for guns, forty tons; for shells, fifty-five tons.

The postal card has been the source of more worry to the postmasters than one would suppose could have been got out of a bit of pasteboard. First, the clerks were ordered under no circumstances to read anything but the address, and then immediately after were directed to stop any card of a disreputable nature, though how they were to find that out without reading it nobody knew. And then the country postmaster finds that they gave him a great deal to do. The writing is often bad, and he gets the gossip of the neighborhood hopelessly mixed. Occasionally, as we have heard of the postmaster doing, he calls in outside assistance to help him untangle some twisted sentence or semi-legible word. The latest thing in postal cards, however, is the frankness of a yankee postmaster, who ran out from his wayside station the other day, flourishing a card and calling out to a lady as she drove up to a lady friend, "You'd better read it! She ain't comin'!"

The "personals" in the papers published a hundred years ago were as piquant as any printed in our own day. Even Martha Washington was mentioned in a London Journal as having separated from her husband thus: "Mr. Washington, we hear, is married to a very amiable lady, but it is said that Mrs. Washington, being a warm loyalist, has separated from her husband since the commencement of the present troubles, and lives, very much respected in the city of New York." The following is from some newspaper of the day: "Thirteen is a number peculiarly belonging to the rebels. A party of naval prisoners lately returned from Jersey say that the rations among the rebels are thirteen dried clams per day; that Mr. Washington has thirteen toes on his feet (the extra ones have grown since the declaration of independence), and the same number of teeth in each jaw; that the squire Schuyler has a top-knot of thirteen stiff hairs, which erect themselves on the crown of his head when he grows mad; that it takes thirteen congress paper dollars to equal one penny sterling; that 'Polly' Wayne was just thirteen hours in subduing Stony Point, and as many seconds in leaving it; that a well-organized rebel household has thirteen children, all of whom expect to be generals and members of the high and mighty

Congress of the United States when they attain thirteen years; that Mrs. Washington has a mottled ton-cat (which she calls, in a complimentary way, 'Hamilton') with thirteen rings around his tail and that his flaunting it suggested to the congress the adoption of the same number of stripes for the rebel flag."

## REPUBLICAN RULE IN THE SOUTH.

The state of South Carolina illustrates more fully than any other, not excepting Mississippi and Louisiana, the enormity of the republican system in the south. Its negro population is the most ignorant and bestial in the south. It is the least removed from barbarity. The insane and criminal folly of keeping up a state government in which ignorance and barbarity and corruption domineer over and assume control over the social, political and material interests of intelligence and property, appears there in its strongest light. A state which should be a happy and prosperous community, contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country, is burdened with taxation, its wealth squandered, every condition of progress and development destroyed by an irresponsible, reckless crew of adventurers banded with the ignorant and semi-barbarous negro. A state government exists which has destroyed all business confidence, all hope for the future, all security for life, liberty and property. The unaided effort of Gov. Chamberlain to control and in some measure to prevent robbery under legal form and legislative sanction, is futile so long as his party is in control. It is that sort of reform within the party which is doomed to utter failure, because one man cannot disinfest a mass of corruption and ignorance.

The democracy of South Carolina have wisely demanded change. They are right in making an earnest effort to obtain it, because relief can only come in that way. After arraigning the republican party for its venality and corruption, its fraud in elections, its utter ruin of every material interest, they call upon all races and parties to join them in the work of restoring the state to peace, order and prosperity. Rightly charging the republican party, which has controlled the state government, with the disorders and the failure to secure peace and order, they request all citizens, of all parties and colors, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will, and pledge themselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all the people, and "speedily bring to summary justice any who dare to violate them."

The pledge is squarely made, and the course of the democracy in other states attest their sincerity and the certainty of their performance of their obligation. Under radical rule the state of Tennessee was a hot bed of disorder and crime. The discussion of the question as to who committed, who provoked it, would be a simple charge and counter charge. In every disturbance there are two parties. The fact stands that so long as ignorance and adventurers were exalted over the great mass of intelligence and property and business interests of the state, there was no security for life, person or property, no real freedom and no vigorous prosecution of crime. Tennessee had greatly the advantage of South Carolina too, in the fact, that the republicans here contained more intelligence, more men of honest intent and mistaken views. Still the great fact stands that the honest men were either misguided by war prejudices or they were committed by false theories to a mistaken policy and a wrong system. They were really unable to control or oppose the corrupt, the ambitious and the designing. The fact stands that the two opposing classes were organized ignorance against the intelligence and solid interest of the state. As a result of this there was disorder, crime, violence, robbery, and no security, and no certain swift and energetic punishment.

The advent of the democracy worked a new era and presented a wonderful contrast. In the main we have had peace and good order. Political disturbance has ceased except for one brief period, and that, and the occurrences under it, exceptional. Crime was energetically and impartially pursued. Tennessee will compare favorably for its good order with any state in the Union. We are far from asserting, too, that the administration of criminal law is all that it should be. The machinery is too cumbersome, too slow and too costly. It may be reformed and rendered more efficient and more economical. These reforms, however, are the work of time, and they have already been begun. Even in respect of efficiency and economy it will compare favorably with most states.

On the road to Epsom a mustached youth, on top of a drag, evidently ambitious of being mistaken for "an officer," thus saluted a fat coachman who was gravely driving his master and family: "Halloo, you, sir! where's your shirt collar? How dare you come to the Derby without a shirt collar?" John growled forth, without lifting his eyes from his horses, "Ow the dooce could I have a shirt collar when your mother has not sent home my washing?"

## WILEN SAMMY COMES IN.

By your public hall, at the close of the day, I've stood a while and his head was gray, And thus he rebuked the Republican din— "There'll never be peace till Sammie comes in. "Our country's half ruined with sectional fires; Though the war is long over, it's delis is deeper; Nay, wounds opened fresh by the vapors of sin— And they'll not stop bleeding till Sammie comes in. "The people are victims of thieves in high place, whose heads are exposed to eternal disgrace; Still with Hayes they are hoping, dull cattle, to win. But their now will be musty when Sammie comes in. "Our fathers by tyrants and torcs of yore, Were stung to the contrary that all men adore. If the sun are free as the stars that have been, They'll rise in their might and make Sammie come. "All hail to the new revolution, these chief. As honest as Washington, brings us relief. The shark of Long Branch, with his friends and his kin, Are soon going out, and then Sammie comes in!"

## DEACON H.

"The greatest of these is charity." The morning meal was completed; and as Deacon H. took his Bible for the usual devotions, he cast a satisfied glance around the room, and on the faces of the rosy-checked little group that surrounded the table.

The chapter chosen was the thirteenth of First Corinthians. "Faith, hope, charity," read the deacon at its close, "but the greatest of these is charity." Then followed a long prayer, in which the deacon, after giving the Lord various bits of information concerning matters of which it was quite essential He should be cognizant, earnestly invoked the graces of the Spirit, and solicited help for the duties of the day.

"Stop a moment, husband," said Mrs. H., as the deacon, at the close of the exercise, was preparing to leave the room.

"I forgot to mention that Mrs. Connor called here yesterday. She wants to know if you can find a place in your store for her oldest boy. Poor woman! she is in great distress. I inferred from what she said that her husband is drinking again; and her boy has for weeks been vainly seeking for work. I gave her some sewing, for which she seemed very grateful, though she looks too feeble to do much."

The complacent smile that had been playing on the deacon's face suddenly changed to a gloomy frown.

"I've been thinking of that boy into my store, Mary?" I wonder at the woman's presumption. "Like father, like son," is a true saying; I'll have no vagabonds around me."

"But James is a bright, active boy, husband, and is surrounded by the right influences I doubt not he will do well. Surely the family should not suffer for the father's faults. Could you have seen the anxiety of the poor mother, you would try in some way to aid her. It made my heart ache to look at her sad, worn face. Do, husband, consider the matter. I cannot bear to tell her you will not try her son."

"Then do not go near her," was the harsh reply. "It is no place for such as you; if they are suffering the town will look out for them. I have enough to do to attend to my own affairs. If you have work for her, give it to her and pay her for it. These drunkards are perfect pests; it is useless trying to reform them. Now, I presume Connor has signed the pledge half a dozen times, but what good does it do?"

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind," repeated Mrs. H., softly. "I believe you read that this morning and this verse also: 'The greatest of these is charity.' Do these passages mean anything?"

"Mean anything? of course they do," angrily replied her husband; "but they don't mean that I should support every drunkard's family. You women take everything liberally, and I really believe you'd give away your last penny; but my money is my own, and I shall use it as I please," and shutting the door in a very unbecoming manner, the angry man hastily left the house.

"The silver and gold are mine; I shall require mine with usury," sadly murmured the wife.

Deacon H. and his wife were specimens of that strange dissimilarity of character that is so often seen in married life. He, although an officer in the church, and active, so far as talking and praying were concerned, was extremely penurious, giving to benevolent objects just as little as was possible for one in his position. With the poor and unfortunate he had no sympathy; he had been successful, why could not they be? How such a man ever became an officer in the church one might well ask. But the fact only proves that the wisest and the best are not always selected for offices so important.

sufficient to show that gaunt poverty had taken up its abode there.

"Oh, mother, can't we have a little more fire?" pleaded Susy, the youngest, whose thin little face wore such a wistful, hungry look, that it added a new pang to the mother's heart. "It is so cold here," and the tears began rapidly to course down the faded cheeks.

"Hush, hush, dear, mother is sorry for her little girl; come here and wrap my dress around you, perhaps it will give a little warmth. James will soon be here; I wouldn't wonder if he has some good news for us; and the poor mother sought to smile into the wan, tear-stained face, as she drew her dress closely around the little one. At that moment the door opened, and a boy entered, drew a chair to the hearth, and strove to impart a little warmth to his chilled hands.

"Well, my son, what news and though the smile on her face was sad and forced the poor mother endeavored to speak cheerfully.

"The same old story, mother; nobody wants a boy—at least nobody wants one—so we must all starve, I suppose. Oh, if father would only be different! What shall we do?" and the boy, leaning his head on his clasped hands, sobbed in agony.

"My son, my son," wailed the poor woman as she laid aside her work and drew the boy's head on her lap. "Don't, Jimmy, don't! there must surely be help for us. God will not utterly forsake us."

"Then why don't He send us help? I went into deacon H's store, and though one of the clerks said they needed a boy, the deacon wouldn't take me because father drinks. He said he wanted a respectable boy in his store. The hard-hearted old miser! If he's got religion, I don't want any of it."

"It isn't religion that causes him to be so unkind, my son; it is the want of it, rather. Look at his wife, if you wish to know what religion can do. You are not to blame for your father's acts; and no good man will ever think the less of you for them. But cheer up; you know you are mother's principal stay and hope; she cannot bear to see her boy so sad. Here is Mrs. H. says; who knows but she has found a place for you?"

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Connor," said that lady, entering the room; "I have good news for you; but have you no wood? this must not be; you will perish in this bitter weather. I will send some this very afternoon. Poor little girls," glancing pitifully at the shivering children, "how cold you look, come here and wrap these furs around you. Well, James, I have found you a place at last. Farmer B. says you are just the boy for him; and, Mrs. Connor, I have seen some of the reform boys, who have promised to do all they can for your husband. They say he wouldn't have broken his pledge, had it not been for the solicitations of that miserable man at the corner. But the boys will watch him more closely for the future; and I am convinced better days are in store for you."

"God bless you, God bless you," sobbed the poor woman, grasping the lady's hand, while the tears coursed silently down her cheeks. "God will reward you; we never can."

"The greatest of these is charity." Oh that charity, that world-wide, all embracing charity. That love to God and love to man. Would to God there were more of it.

## THE RADICAL ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington special to the Baltimore Sun says: The result of the election in Alabama is regarded here as having a very important bearing on the presidential canvass. Since reconstruction, Alabama has voted republican as often if not oftener than democratic, and in close calculations it has generally been set down as a doubtful state. The very large majority by which it elects the democratic ticket consequently possesses great significance, and will exert a remarkable influence upon the other states of the south which have also been admitted to be somewhat doubtful. The republicans admit privately to-day that Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida will certainly follow the example of Alabama and give democratic majorities in November, unless some scheme can be hatched to prevent it. It is not certain but what this effort will be made, as it is said that some prominent republicans are busy in trying to get up a plan to obtain full control of those states. The proposition made by senator Boutwell in his report to territorialize Mississippi is one of the plans which has been thought of, but there does not seem any way by which the president and senate can do this without consent of the house of representatives. Some of the more sagacious republicans also said to-day that such a measure would be very unpopular and odious among the people of the north, and it would not do to attempt it. It is very evident that the republicans are disheartened by the signs of the times.

"That explains where my clothes line went to," exclaimed an Iowa woman, as she found her husband hanging in the table.

## ION. D. W. VORHEES.

Extract from His Speech at Indianapolis Monday Night—Grantism and Hayes.

What is to be gained by a change? Where is the republican newspaper that dares defend the present administration? I can commence with the papers now supporting Mr. Hayes. Take the New York Tribune, the Springfield Republican, the Cincinnati Commercial, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Chicago Tribune and all the first class leading republican newspapers in the United States, and a file of them for the last four years will convict Grant and the cabinet officers and all the crew about him with more corruption than I would dare charge upon any set of human beings. There is nothing that they have not charged against them. But Mr. Morton singles out the disgraced and outcast secretary of war, who had been in partnership with scoundrels to cheat the poor soldiers, and charges that he came into the cabinet from the democratic party, and nothing better could be expected of him. That is true, for whenever a democrat goes out of the party—and nobody knows that better than Morton [laughter and applause]—he makes the worst kind of an officer. [Cheers.] On the contrary, when a republican comes into the democratic party he remains an honest man. There are, for example, such men as Horace Greeley, Trumbull, Sumner, and scores of others. [Great applause.] The surroundings of the administration are the worst the country ever had, the worst of modern times. The very air is laden with corruption, in every direction. Wherever you follow you will find it. At Cincinnati the national convention of the republican party dared do no less than endorse Grant and his administration, although you can not find twelve men—enough to make a coroner's jury to inquire the remains of radicalism—in Indianapolis who will endorse Grant and his administration, and also the Cincinnati platform. [Cheers.] They would have ignored him in Cincinnati if they had dared to do it. But that little square jawed man has more iron in his little finger than there is in every fiber of Hayes' body. They didn't care to ignore him, and they have to carry him in this fight. [Applause.] He is the old man of the sea, and like Sinbad the sailor, the sea could not shove him if they would. [Laughter and applause.] Now, gentlemen, reform lies in another direction. What reformation could we have by electing Hayes president? The powers that have surrounded Grant and controlled his administration are still strong enough to control a thousand men of greater nerve and force than Hayes. I served with him in congress. I know him to be a very nice and polite and excellent gentleman. I have not a word of invective or personal vituperation in this canvass. In all the affairs of life I know nothing against him, but I do say that the republican voter who expects him to be strong enough, if he should be elected president, to control the elements that have controlled Grant and his administration, he is very much mistaken. He can do nothing of the sort. The Mortons, Conklings and Logans and that class of men will continue to control and subordinate Hayes as a man rules a boy. [Great applause.] And if there be corruption now, as nobody doubts, it will continue to prevail. I know there are honest men in the republican party of Indianapolis and Indiana who would gladly continue the reign of their party if at the same time they could have a pure civil service, but will not be parties to it until there has been an expurgation of the elements that control, and a new regime established upon the ruins. [Applause.] I say to you that if the democratic party does no better than their party has done, four years hence I will help to turn it out, and make another change. [Great applause.]

## A GREAT BUFFALO "POT-HUNT."

At length the scouts, who for days have been scouring the prairie in every direction, bring the welcome intelligence of the discovery of the main herd. The line of march is at once turned toward the point indicated, and the laws against firing and leaving the main body are rigidly enforced. The long train moves cautiously and as silently as possible. Advantage is taken of depressions in the prairie to keep the train concealed from the buffalo, and not a sound is raised that may give warning of its presence. Approach is made as closely as may be compatible with safety, always keeping to the windward of the herd. Then, if a convenient locality is reached, camp is made, and busy preparations for the evening hunt begin. Guns are carefully scanned, powder-flasks and bullet-pouches filled, saddles and bridles examined, and above all, the horses to be used in the final chase carefully groomed, for highest among his possessions the plain-hunter ranks his "buffalo-runner." It is to him like the Arab's steed—a daily comrade to be petted and spoken to, the companion of his long journeys, and the means of his livelihood.

The buffalo-runner belongs to no particular breed, the only requisites being speed, tact in bringing his rider along side the retreating herd and maintaining

a certain relative distance while there, and the avoiding the numerous pitfalls with which the prairie abounds. Horses well trained in these duties, and possessing the additional requisite of speed, command high prices in the hunt, often ranging from fifty to eighty pounds sterling. On the hunt they are seldom used for any other purpose than that of the final race, except it may be to occasionally draw the cart of madame at times when her neighbor appears in unwonted attire.

Before daybreak on the following morning—for a chase is seldom begun late in the day—the great body of hunters are off under the guidance of scouts in pursuit of the main herd. A ride of an hour or more brings them within, say, a mile of the buffalo, which have been moving slowly off as they approached. The hunt up to this time has moved in four columns, with every man in his place. As they draw nearer to a gentle trot, the immense herd breaks into a rolling gallop. Now the critical and long-desired moment has arrived. The chief gives the signal. "Allee! allee!" he shouts, and a thousand reckless riders dash forward at a wild run. Into the herd they penetrate; along its sides they stretch, the trained horses regulating their pace to that of the moving mass beside them; guns flash, shots and yells resound; the dust arises in thick clouds over the struggling band; and the chase sweeps rapidly over the plain, leaving its traces behind in the multitude of animals lying dead upon the ground, or feebly struggling in their death throes. The hunter pauses not a moment, but loads and fires with the utmost rapidity, pouring in his bullets at the closest range, often almost touching the animal he aims at. To facilitate the rapidity of his fire he uses a flint-lock, smooth-bore trading gun, and enters the chase with his mouth filled with bullets. A handful of powder is let fall from the powder-horn, a bullet is dropped from the mouth into the muzzle, a tap with the butt-end of the firelock on the saddle causes the salivated bullet to adhere to the powder during the moment necessary to depress the barrel, when the discharge is instantly effected without bringing the gun to the shoulder.

The excitement which seizes upon the hunter at finding himself surrounded by the long-sought buffalo is intense, and sometimes renders him careless in examining too closely whether the object fired at is a buffalo or a buffalo-runner mounted by a friend. But few fatal accidents occur, however, from the pell-mell rush and indiscriminate firing; but it frequently happens that guns, as the result of hasty and careless loading, explode, carrying away part of the hands using them, and even the most expert runners sometimes find their way into badger-holes, breaking or dislocating the collar-bones of the riders in the fall.

The identification of the slain animals is left till the sun is over. This is accomplished by means of marked bullets, the locality in which the buffalo lies—for which the hunter always keeps a sharp lookout—and the spot where the bullet entered. By the time the hunters begin to appear, returning from the chase, there have arrived long trains of carts from the camp to carry back the meat and robes. The animals having been identified, the work of skinning and cutting up is begun, in which the women and children participate. In a remarkably brief time the plain is strewn with skeletons stripped of flesh, and the well loaded train is on its return. Arrived at camp, the robes are at once stretched upon a frame-work of poles, and the greater part of the flesh scraped from them, after which they are folded and packed in the carts to receive the final dressing in the settlement. Of the meat, the choicest portions are packed away without further care, to be freighted home in a fresh state, the cold at that late season effectually preserving it. Large quantities are, however, converted into pemmican, in which shape it finds its readiest market.—H. M. Robinson, in Appleton's Journal for September.

A HEROINE.—It was a simple thing for a woman to run up three flights of stairs for the purpose of warning a company of workers there that the building in which they were was in flames; but the woman who did this in the Globe mill in Philadelphia did it with the full knowledge of the fact that she thereby risked her own life, and the humble act of human kindness was as truly heroic as any deed recorded in the history of valor ever was. She was a poor working woman, without social recognition, without education probably, without refinement or beauty, or any of the things that are commonly supposed to constitute loveliness in woman; but in volunteering to die for the sake of other persons she has proved her nobility of soul and heroic right to recognition as an heroic spirit.

"If you get choked, crop on all fours and cough," is the advice of a Cornell professor. They used to say "get some one to hold you by the heels and strike the back between the shoulders." This is probably a constitutional development in favor of enlarged personal liberty.







# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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All work executed in the most durable and economical manner.  
Charges very moderate. July 25-1875-77.

Men who have stood where their swords fell, who have gazed unmoved at the horrors of the battle field and without emotion behold the devastation and mangled ruin which marks the progress of a woman with a scythe. Nature shudders when it sees a woman throw a stone, but when it sees a woman swinging a scythe, it just tries to cover up its head and keep out of sight until the ruin is complete.—New York Post.

A thirsty toper in a bar-room slung down his sixpence and then filled his glass to the brim with whisky. "Hold on!" exclaimed the bartender in apparent astonishment. "There's a chromo gone with that drink!" and tearing off a portion of the end of a cigar box he politely handed it across the counter.

## THE WEEK PAST.

In ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

The official statistics of the northern Presbyterian church show that it has thirty-six synods, one hundred presbyteries, 4,741 churches, 5,077 ministers, 535,216 communicants, and 555,347 Sunday school scholars. It raised last year \$9,510,283.

It is a common thing when a screw or staple becomes loose to draw it out, plug up with wood and re-insert. But screws and staples so secured soon come out again. I have found that a much better way is to fill up the holes tightly with cork. Screws and irons so secured will remain perfectly tight as long as when put into new wood.

The bill concerning the Washington monument, which has now become a law, provides that the sum of \$200,000 shall be appropriated, but that the expenditure of this amount must run through four years; that is to say, only \$50,000 shall be expended yearly. As it is estimated that it will take \$400,000 to complete the work, at the rate named it will be eight years hence before the shaft is finished.

About eleven years ago the last cannibal feast was held in Kandavu, one of the Fiji islands. The remains of the pits in which the bodies were burned are still to be seen, and the "chairman" at the banquet is not only alive, but has the honor to represent on the island in an official capacity her majesty queen Victoria. We regret that no journal of that period has preserved a record of the speeches that were made and the songs that were chanted on that occasion, but we doubt not that "the feast of reason" which took place was accompanied with all the hilarity that was suitable.

SIN JOSEPH WHITMORE recently exhibited three hexagonal steel plates at the Kensington museum, which were so accurately planned that when one was placed on the other it glided about as if floating, and when one was dropped on another a "cushion" of air deformed the metallic sound, while, when the air was squeezed out, the contact was so close that the lower plate adhered to the upper when raised. He next made a measurement of 1-200,000th of an inch with a machine which, at a certain temperature, will measure the millionth of an inch, and lastly showed the tensile strength of steel, a specimen of which bore a strain of seventy-five tons to the square inch, without breaking. For bridges, etc., only five tons strain to the square inch, are required for safety; for guns, forty tons; for shells, fifty-five tons.

The postal card has been the source of more worry to the postmasters than one would suppose could have been got out of a bit of pasteboard. First, the clerks were ordered under no circumstances to read anything but the address, and then immediately after were directed to stop any card of a disreputable nature, though how they were to find that out without reading it nobody knew. And then the country postmaster finds that they gave him a card that he had to do. The writing is often bad, and he gets the gossip of the neighborhood hopelessly mixed. Occasionally, as we have heard of the postmaster doing, he calls in outside assistance to help him untangle some twisted sentence or semi-legible word. The latest thing in postal cards, however, is the frankness of a yankee postmaster, who ran out from his wayside station the other day, flourishing a card and calling out to a lady as she drove up to a lady friend, "You'd better read it! She ain't comin'!"

The "personals" in the papers published a hundred years ago were as quaint as any printed in our own day. Even Martha Washington was mentioned in a London Journal as having separated from her husband thus: "Mr. Washington, we hear, is married to a very amiable lady, but it is said that Mrs. Washington, being a warm loyalist, has separated from her husband since the commencement of the present troubles, and lives very much respected in the city of New York." The following is from some newspaper of the day: "Thirteen is a number peculiarly belonging to the rebels. A party of naval prisoners lately returned from Jersey say that the rations among the rebels are thirteen dried clams per day; that Mr. Washington has thirteen toes on his feet (the extra ones have grown since the declaration of independence), and the same number of teeth in each jaw; that the sachem Schuyler has a top-knot of thirteen stiff hairs, which erect themselves on the crown of his head when he grows mad; that it takes thirteen congress paper dollars to equal one penny sterling; that 'Polly' Wayne was just thirteen hours in subduing Stony Point, and was many seconds in leaving it; that a well-organized rebel household has thirteen children, all of whom expect to be generals and members of the high and mighty congress of the United States when they attain thirteen years; that Mrs. Washington has a mottled ton-cat (which she calls, in a complimentary way, 'Hamilton') with thirteen rings around his tail and that his flaunting it suggested to the congress the adoption of the same number of stripes for the rebel flag."

The state of South Carolina illustrates more fully than any other, not excepting Mississippi and Louisiana, the enormity of the republican system in the south. Its negro population is the most ignorant and besotted in the south. It is the least removed from barbarity. The insane and criminal folly of keeping up a state government in which ignorance and barbarity and corruption dominate over and assume control over the social, political and material interests of intelligence and property, appears there in its strongest light. A state which should be a happy and prosperous community, contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country, is burdened with taxation, its wealth squandered, every condition of progress and development destroyed by an irresponsible, reckless crew of adventurers banded with the ignorant and semi-barbarous negro. A state government exists which has destroyed all business confidence, all hope for the future, all security for life, liberty and property. The unaided effort of Gov. Chamberlain to control in some measure to prevent robbery under legal form and legislative sanction, is futile so long as his party is in control. It is that sort of reform within the party which is doomed to utter failure, because one man cannot disinfest a mass of corruption and ignorance.

## REPUBLICAN RULE IN THE SOUTH.

The democracy of South Carolina have wisely demanded change. They are right in making an earnest effort to obtain it, because relief can only come in that way. After arraigning the republican party for its venality and corruption, its fraud in elections, its utter ruin of every material interest, they call upon all races and parties to join them in the work of restoring the state to peace, order and prosperity. Rightly charging the republican party, which has controlled the state government, with the disorders and the failure to secure peace and order, they request all citizens, of all parties and colors, to exercise forbearance and cultivate good will, and pledge themselves to protect the persons, rights and property of all the people, and "speedily bring to summary justice any who dare to violate them."

The pledge is squarely made, and the course of the democracy in other states attest their sincerity and the certainty of their performance of their obligation. Under radical rule the state of Tennessee was a hot bed of disorder and crime. The discussion of the question as to who committed, who provoked it, would be a simple charge and counter charge. In every disturbance there are two parties. The fact stands that so long as ignorance and adventurers were exalted over the great mass of intelligence and property and business interests of the state, there was no security for life, person or property, no real freedom and no vigorous prosecution of crime. Tennessee had greatly the advantage of South Carolina too, in the fact, that the republicans here contained more intelligence, more men of honest intent and mistaken views. Still the great fact stands that the honest men were either mis-guided by war prejudices or they were committed by false theories to a mistaken policy and a wrong system. They were really unable to control or oppose the corrupt, the ambitious and the designing. The fact stands that the two opposing classes were organized ignorance against the intelligence and solid interest of the state. As a result of this there was disorder, crime, violence, robbery, and no security, and no certain swift and energetic punishment.

The advent of the democracy worked a new era and presented a wonderful contrast. In the main we have had peace and good order. Political disturbance has ceased except for one brief period, and that, and the occurrences under it, exceptional. Crime was energetically and impartially pursued. Tennessee will compare favorably for its good order with any state in the Union. We are far from asserting, too, that the administration of criminal law is all that it should be. The machinery is too cumbersome, too slow and too costly. It may be reformed and rendered more efficient and more economical. These reforms, however, are the work of time, and they have already been begun. Even in respect of efficiency and economy it will compare favorably with most states.

On the road to Epson a mustached youth, on top of a drag, evidently ambitious of being mistaken for "an officer," thus saluted a fat coachman who was gravely driving his master and family: "Holloa, you, sir! where's your shirt collar? How dare you come to the Derby without a shirt collar?" John growled forth, without lifting his eyes from his horses, "On the dooce could I have a shirt collar when your mother has not sent home my washing?"

## WHEN SAMMY COMES IN.

By your public hall, at the close of the day, There stood a white man and his head was gray, And thus he rebuked the republican din— "There'll never be peace till Sammy comes in. 'Our country's half ruined with sectional jars; though the war is long over, its debts are deep scars; nay, wounds opened fresh by the vapors of sin. And they'll not stop bleeding till Sammy comes in. 'The people are victims of thieves in high place, whose deeds are exposed to eternal disgrace; still with Hayes they are hoping, dull cattle, to see But their move will be musty when Sammy comes in. 'Our fathers by tyrants and Tories of yore, Were stung to the courage that all men adore. If the seas are free as the dries that have been, They'll rise in their might and make Sammy come in. 'All hail to the new revolution, whose chief, As honest as Washington, brings us relief; The shock of Long Branch, with his friends and his kin, Are soon going out, and then Sammy comes in!"

## DEACON H.

"The greatest of these is charity." The morning meal was completed; and as Deacon H. took his Bible for the usual devotions, he cast a satisfied glance around the room, and on the faces of the rosy-cheeked little group that surrounded the table.

The chapter chosen was the thirteenth of First Corinthians. "Faith, hope, charity," read the deacon at its close, "but the greatest of these is charity." Then followed a long prayer, in which the deacon, after giving the Lord various bits of information concerning matters of which it was quite essential He should be cognizant, earnestly invoked the graces of the Spirit, and solicited help for the duties of the day.

"Stop a moment, husband," said Mrs. H., as the deacon, at the close of the exercise, was preparing to leave the room.

"I forgot to mention that Mrs. Connor called here yesterday. She wants to know if you can find a place in your store for her eldest boy. Poor woman! she is in great distress. I inferred from what she said that her husband is drinking again; and her boy has for weeks been vainly seeking for work. I gave her some sewing, for which she seemed very grateful, though she looks too feeble to do much."

The complacent smile that had been playing on the deacon's face suddenly changed to a gloomy frown.

"What's the matter, Deacon? Is my store, Mary?" "I wonder at the woman's presumption. 'Like father, like son,' is a true saying; I'll have no vagabonds around me."

"But James is a bright, active boy, husband, and is surrounded by the right influences I doubt not he will do well. Surely the family should not suffer for the father's faults. Could you have seen the anxiety of the poor mother, you would try in some way to aid her. It made my heart ache to look at her sad, worn face. Do, husband, consider the matter. I cannot bear to tell her you will not try her son."

"Then do not go near her," was the harsh reply. "It is no place for such as you; if they are suffering the town will look out for them. I have enough to do to attend to my own affairs. If you have work for her, give it to her and pay her for it. These drunks are perfect pests; it is useless trying to reform them. Now, I presume Connor has signed the pledge half a dozen times, but what good does it do?"

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind," repeated Mrs. H., softly. "I believe you read that this morning and this verse also: 'The greatest of these is charity.' Do these passages mean anything?"

"Mean anything? Of course they do," angrily replied her husband; "but they don't mean that I should support every drunkard's family. You women take everything liberally, and I really believe you'd give away your last penny; but my money is my own, and I shall use it as I please," and shutting the door in a very unbecomingly manner, the angry man hastily left the house.

"The silver and gold are mine; I shall require mine with usury," sadly murmured the wife.

Deacon H. and his wife were specimens of that strange dissimilarity of character that is so often seen in married life. He, although an officer in the church, and active, so far as talking and praying were concerned, was extremely penurious, giving to benevolent objects just as little as was possible for one in his position.

With the poor and unfortunate he had no sympathy; he had been successful, why could not they be? How such a man ever became an officer in the church one might well ask. But the fact only proves that the wisest and the best are not always selected for offices so important.

His wife, as before intimated, was just the opposite. Many a dollar found its way from her purse into the channels of benevolence. The heart of many a sad, weary child of poverty was lightened by her sympathy and aid. "She is doing her own duty, and her husband's also," was often the remark of those who witnessed her quiet, unobtrusive deeds of charity.

In a very different dwelling from the commodious one of Deacon H., a dwelling so poor and dilapidated that the winds of heaven gained easy admission, there sat a pale, care-worn woman, busily sewing; while over a few dying embers chirpingly hovered two little scantily-clad girls. The room was bare of almost every comfort; and a casual glance was

sufficient to show that gaunt poverty had taken up its abode there.

"Oh, mother, can't we have a little more fire?" pleaded Susy, the youngest, whose thin little face wore such a wistful, hungry look, that it added a new pang to the mother's heart. "It is so cold here," and the tears began rapidly to course down the faded cheeks.

"Hush, hush, dear, mother is sorry for her little girl; come here and wrap my dress around you, perhaps it will give a little warmth. James will soon be here; I wouldn't wonder if he has some good news for us; and the poor mother sought to smile into the wan, tear-stained face, as she drew her dress closely around the little one. At that moment the door opened, and a boy entered, drew a chair to the hearth, and strove to impart a little warmth to his chilled hands.

"Well, my son, what news and though the smile on her face was sad and forced the poor mother endeavored to speak cheerfully.

"The same old story, mother; nobody wants a boy—at least nobody wants me—so we must all starve, I suppose. Oh, it father would only be different! What shall we do?" and the boy, leaning his head on his clasped hands, sobbed in agony.

"My son, my son," wailed the poor woman as she laid aside her work and drew the boy's head on her lap. "Don't Jimmy, don't! there must surely be help for us. God will not utterly forsake us."

"Then why don't He send us help? I went into deacon H.'s store, and though one of the clerks said they needed a boy, the deacon wouldn't take me because father drinks. He said he wanted a respectable boy in his store. The hard-hearted old miser! If he's got religion, I don't want any of it."

"It isn't religion that causes him to be so unkind, my son; it is the want of it, rather. Look at his wife, if you wish to know what religion can do. You are not to blame for your father's acts; and no good man will ever think less of you for them. But cheer up; you know you are mother's principal stay and hope; she cannot bear to see her boy so sad. Here is Mrs. H. now; who knows but she has found a place for you?"

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Connor," said that lady, entering the room; "I have good news for you; but have you no wood? this must not be; you will perish in this bitter weather. I will send some this very afternoon. Poor little girls," glancing pitifully at the shivering children, "how cold you look, come here and wrap these furs around you. Well, James, I have found you a place at last. Farmer B. says you are just the boy for him; and, Mrs. Connor, I have seen some of the reform boys, who have promised to do all they can for your husband. They say he wouldn't have been hoken his pledge, had it not been for the solicitations of that miserable man at the corner. But the boys will watch him more closely for the future; and I am convinced better days are in store for you."

"God bless you, God bless you," sobbed the poor woman, grasping the lady's hand, while the tears coursed silently down her cheeks. "God will reward you; we never can."

"The greatest of these is charity." Oh that charity, that world-wide, all embracing charity. That love to God and love to man. Would to God there were more of it.

## THE RADICAL ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington special to the Baltimore Sun says: The result of the election in Alabama is regarded here as having a very important bearing on the presidential canvass. Since reconstruction, Alabama has voted republican as often if not oftener than democratic, and in close calculations it has generally been set down as a doubtful state. The very large majority by which it elects the democratic ticket consequently possesses great significance, and will exert a remarkable influence upon the other states of the south which have also been admitted to be somewhat doubtful. The republicans admit privately to-day that Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida will certainly follow the example of Alabama and give democratic majorities in November, unless some scheme can be hatched to prevent. It is not certain but what this effort will be made, as it is said that some prominent republicans are busy in trying to get up a plan to obtain full control of those states. The proposition made by senator Boutwell in his report to territorialize Mississippi is one of the plans which has been thought of, but there does not seem any way by which the president and senate can do this without consent of the house of representatives. Some of the more sagacious republicans also said to-day that such a measure would be very unpopular and odious among the people of the north, and it would not do to attempt it. It is very evident that the republicans are disheartened by the signs of the times.

"That explains where my clothes line went to," exclaimed an Iowa woman, as she found her husband hanging in the table.

## HON. D. W. VORHEES.

Extract from His Speech at Indianapolis Monday Night—Convention and Hayes.

What is to be gained by a change? Where is the republican newspaper that dares defend the present administration? I can commence with the papers now supporting Mr. Hayes. Take the New York Tribune, the Springfield Republican, the Cincinnati Commercial, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Chicago Tribune and all the first class leading republican newspapers in the United States, and a file of them for the last four years will convict Grant and the cabinet officers and all the crew about him with more corruption than I would dare charge upon any set of human beings. There is nothing that they have not charged against them. But Mr. Morton singles out the disgraced and outcast secretary of war, who had been in partnership with sutlers to cheat the poor soldiers, and charges that he came into the cabinet from the democratic party, and nothing better could be expected of him. That is true, for whenever a democrat goes out of the party—and nobody knows that better than Mr. Morton [laughter and applause]—he makes the worst kind of an officer. [Cheers.] On the contrary, when a republican comes into the democratic party he remains an honest man. There are, for example, such men as Horace Greeley, Trumbull, Sumner, and scores of others. [Great applause.] The surroundings of the administration are the worst the country ever had, the worst of modern times. The very air is laden with corruption, in every direction. Wherever you follow you will find it. At Cincinnati the national convention of the republican party dared do no less than endorse Grant and his administration, although you can not find twelve men—enough to make a coroner's jury to inquest the remains of radicalism—in Indianapolis who will endorse Grant and his administration, and also the Cincinnati platform. [Cheers.] They would have ignored him in Cincinnati if they had dared to do it. But that little square jawed man has more iron in his little finger than there is in every fiber of Hayes' body. They didn't care to ignore him, and they have to carry him in this fight. [Applause.] He is the old man of the sea, and like Sinbad the sailor, they could not shove him if they would. [Laughter and applause.] Now, gentlemen, reform lies in another direction. What reform could we have by electing Hayes president? The powers that have surrounded Grant and controlled his administration are still strong enough to control a thousand men of greater nerve and force than Hayes. I served with him in congress. I know him to be a very nice and polite and excellent gentleman. I have not a word of invective or personal vituperation in this canvass. In all the affairs of life I know nothing against him, but I do say that the republican voter who expects him to be strong enough, if he should be elected president, to control the elements that have controlled Grant and his administration, he is very much mistaken. He can do nothing of the sort.

The Mortons, Conklings and Logans and that class of men will continue to control and subordinate Hayes as a man rules a boy. [Great applause.] And if there be corruption now, as nobody doubts, it will continue to prevail. I know there are honest men in the republican party of Indianapolis and Indiana who would gladly continue the reign of their party if at the same time they could have a pure civil service, but will not be parties to it until there has been an expurgation of the elements that control, and a new regime established upon the ruins. [Applause.] I say to you that if the democratic party does no better than their party has done, four years hence I will help to turn it out, and make another change. [Great applause.]

## A GREAT BUFFALO "POT-HUNT."

At length the scouts, who for days have been scouring the prairie in every direction, bring the welcome intelligence of the discovery of the main herd. The line of march is at once turned toward the point indicated, and the laws against firing and leaving the main body are rigidly enforced. The long train moves cautiously and as silently as possible. Advantage is taken of depressions in the prairie to keep the train concealed from the buffalo, and not a sound is raised that may give warning of its presence. Approach is made as closely as may be compatible with safety, always keeping to the windward of the herd. Then, if a convenient locality is reached, camp is made, and busy preparations for the evening hunt begin. Guns are carefully scanned, powder-flasks and bullet-pouches filled, saddles and bridles examined, and, above all, the horses to be used in the final chase carefully groomed, for highest ranks his "buffalo-runner." It is to him like the Arab's steed—a daily comrade to be petted and spoken to, the companion of his long journeys, and the means of his livelihood.

The buffalo-runner belongs to no particular breed, the only requisites being speed, tacit in bringing his rider alongside the retreating herd and maintaining

a certain relative distance while there, and the avoiding the numerous pitfalls with which the prairie abounds. Horses well trained in these duties, and possessing the additional requisite of speed, command high prices in the hunt, often ranging from fifty to eighty pounds sterling. On the hunt they are seldom used for any other purpose than that of the final race, except it may be to occasionally draw the cart of madame at times when her neighbor appears in unwonted attire.

Before daybreak on the following morning—for a chase is seldom begun late in the day—the great body of hunters are off under the guidance of scouts in pursuit of the main herd. A ride of an hour or more brings them within, say, a mile of the buffalo, which have been moving slowly off as they approached. The hunt up to this time has moved in four columns, with every man in his place. As they draw nearer to a gentle trot, the immense herd breaks into a rolling gallop. Now the critical and long-desired moment has arrived. The chief gives the signal. "Allee! allee!" he shouts, and a thousand reckless riders dash forward at a wild run. Into the herd they penetrate; along its sides they stretch, the trained horses regulating their pace to that of the moving mass beside them; guns flash, shots and yells resound; the dust arises in thick clouds over the struggling band; and the chase sweeps rapidly over the plain, leaving its traces behind in the multitude of animals lying dead upon the ground, or feebly struggling in their death-throes. The hunter pauses not a moment, but loads and fires with the utmost rapidity, pointing in his bullet at the closest range, often almost touching the animal he aims at. To facilitate the rapidity of his fire he uses a flint-lock, smooth-bore trading gun, and enters the chase with his mouth filled with bullets. A handful of powder is let fall from the powder-horn, a bullet is dropped from the mouth into the muzzle, a tap with the butt-end of the firelock on the saddle causes the salivated bullet to adhere to the powder during the moment necessary to depress the barrel, when the discharge is instantly effected without bringing the gun to the shoulder.

The excitement which seizes upon the hunter at finding himself surrounded by the long-sought buffalo is intense, and sometimes renders him careless in examining too closely whether the object fired at is a buffalo or a buffalo-runner mounted by a friend. But few fatal accidents occur, however, from the pell-mell rush and indiscriminate firing; but it frequently happens that guns, as the result of hasty and careless loading, explode, carrying away part of the hands using them, and even the most expert runners sometimes find their way into badger-holes, breaking or dislocating the collar-bones of the riders in the fall.

The identification of the slain animals is left till the rain is over. This is accomplished by means of marked bullets, the locality in which the buffalo lies—for which the hunter always keeps a sharp lookout—and the spot where the bullet entered. By the time the hunters begin to appear, returning from the chase, there have arrived long trains of carts from the camp to carry back the meat and robes. The animals having been identified, the work of skinning and cutting up is begun, in which the women and children participate. In a remarkably brief time the plain is strewn with skeletons stripped of flesh, and the well loaded train is on its return. Arrived at camp, the robes are at once stretched upon a frame-work of poles, and the greater part of the flesh scraped from them, after which they are folded and packed in the carts to receive the final dressing in the settlement. Of the meat, the choicest portions are packed away without further care, to be freighted home in a fresh state, the cold at that late season effectually preserving it. Large quantities are, however, converted into pemmican, in which shape it finds its readiest market.—H. M. Robinson, in Appleton's Journal for September.

A HEROINE.—It was a simple thing for a woman to run up three flights of stairs for the purpose of warning a company of workers there that the building in which they were was in flames; but the woman who did this in the Globe mill in Philadelphia did it with the full knowledge of the fact that she thereby risked her own life, and the humble act of human kindness was as truly heroic as any deed recorded in the history of valor ever was. She was a poor working woman, without social recognition, without education probably, without refinement or beauty, or any of the things that are commonly supposed to constitute loveliness in woman; but in volunteering to die for the sake of other persons she has proved her nobility of soul and vindicated her right to recognition as an heroic spirit.

"If you get choked, crop on all fours and cough," is the advice of a Cornell professor. They used to say "get some one to hold you by the heels and strike the back between the shoulders." This is probably a constitutional development in favor of enlarged personal liberty.



[illegible]











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**MR. TENNYSON** will now conclude, without doubt, that his life has been a failure. Had he taken to comic song writing instead of to composing poetry, he might have achieved some measure of success, and have been enrolled among the "self-made men of our time." A music publisher testified in a copyright case in London recently that 99,000 copies had been sold of the song, "Slap, bang! Here we are again!" and that the copyright of one popular comic song is frequently worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The London Echo adds: "Two things are required for the successful writing of a comic song that shall be popular in this civilized age—the negation of common sense, and a superhuman attainment of folly."—N. Y. Tribune.

### A SPANISH POEM.

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break,  
Arise its slumbers break,  
To see its glory glide away,  
And the stern look of decay  
Come stealing on.

And while we gaze the rolling tide  
Down which our flowing water glide  
Away so fast,  
Let us the present hour employ,  
And deem each future dream of joy  
Already past.

Let us have hope deceive the mind—  
No happier lot we hope to find  
To-morrow than today,  
Our golden dreams of youth we bright—  
Like them, the present shall delight,  
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,  
That into one engulfing sea  
Are doomed to fall—  
The sea of death, whose waves roll on  
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,  
And swallow all.

Alike the river's foaming tide,  
Alike the bubble rising to the sky,  
To that sad wave,  
Death levels property and pride,  
And rich and poor sleep side by side  
Within the grave.

Our birth is but the starting place,  
Life is the running of the race,  
And death the goal,  
There all these glittering treasures brought,  
The path alone of all unthought,  
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth  
Are all those glittering toys of earth  
That lure us here?  
Dreams of a sleep that death must break  
Alike before it bids us wake,  
We disappear.

Why do you use the word "feared,"  
father?" questioned Edmund.  
"Because, my lad, she is almost a stranger to us."

"Father, I would stake my life on her truth and honesty," cried the young man.

"Because you are in love with her, my son. Edmund, look here. Have you spoken to her yet?"

"Not yet, sir."

"Will you do me a favor?" Edmund smiled a little.

"That depends upon what it is, father."

"Will you wait a week before you ask her to be your wife? Will you wait one week without asking any questions?"

"If you desire it, sir."

"At the end of that time I will tell you what I think upon the matter."

And Mr. Stedhurst went out.

The next day he brought down an armful of old coats, vests etc., from the garret.

"Judith," said he, "these things are getting moth-eaten. They belonged to an old uncle of mine, who died ten years ago—an odd, miserly old fellow who hoarded everything up, and died in a cellar at last. I want them cut up into carpet rags."

"Yes, sir," answered Judith Black, in the soft, low voice which was habitual to her. And when her day's routine of duty was done she went to work diligently with Mrs. Stedhurst's big shears.

She was all alone in the kitchen the next afternoon just as the clock was striking three. And as Judith Black worked she sang softly to herself an old Scotch ballad, "Bonnie Dundee."

Picking up an old waistcoat of ginger-colored cloth, she clipped off the buttons, and mechanically turned the pockets inside out to cut them away. There was a piece of folded brownish paper in one of them. Judith took it out, without thinking much of it, and unfolded it.

To her surprise she perceived that it was a twenty pound note.

In her first astonishment she uttered a little cry, all alone though she was. And then she remembered what Mr. Stedhurst had said about the miserly old one who had "hoarded up his little gains and died in a cellar at last." This, doubtless, was one of the old man's hiding-places—and he died and made no sign.

And this precious bit of paper! was it not hers by right of discovery?

Her eyes gleamed and her fingers trembled convulsively as they tightened their grasp upon it! She needed it so much! She was so poor—so pinched for money! And these Stedhursts, to whom it would naturally revert, were rich and did not need it! They would never know. Nobody would know.

### OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE MOUSE, THE FROG AND THE LITTLE RED HEN.

Once a mouse, a frog and a little red hen together kept a house.  
The frog was the laziest of frogs,  
And lazier still was the mouse.

The work all fell on the little red hen,  
Who had to get the wood,  
And build the fire, and scrub and cook,  
And sometimes hunt the food.

One day as she went scratching around,  
She found a bag of rye.  
Said she, "Now who will make some bread?"  
Said the lazy mouse, "Not I."

"Nor I," said the frog as he dozed in the shade.  
Said the red hen, "I will make some bread."  
But flew around with her own spoon,  
And mixed and stirred the rye.

"Who'll make a fire to bake the bread?"  
Said the mouse again, "Not I."  
And secretly opening his sleepy eyes,  
Frog made the same reply.

The little red hen said never a word,  
But a mousing fire she made;  
And while the bread was baking brown,  
"Who'll set the table?" she said.

"Not I," said the sleepy frog with a yawn;  
"Nor I," said the mouse, again.  
So the table she set and the bread put on;  
"Who'll eat this bread?" said the hen.

"I will!" cried the frog, "And I!" squeaked the mouse;  
"And you near the table draw."  
"Not much you won't!" said the little red hen,  
And away with the loaf she flew.

—Wide Awake.

### PUNCTUAL PETER.

"I wonder who he is?" said Mr. Campbell, as he sat rubbing some jewelry, for he was a watchmaker and jeweler, in his shop one day.

"Whoever he is, he has the making of a man in him. He goes tick, tick, like a chronometer. I pull down my shutters and say 'good morning'; he puts up his pleasant face and says, 'Good morning, sir,' and as soon as the shine of the bottles in the drugist's window falls on his cap, boom goes St. Dunstan clock—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven! That lad's a brick, and I must have a little talk with him."

One day, as Peter was passing Mr. Campbell's shop door, one of his master's shopmen met him, and said, with a sneer, "Well, Mr. Punky, you're a sneaking little monkey, for he and the other fellows in Mr. Dalkeith's employ were jealous of the lad who had won the master's favor, and who was praised and rewarded, while they were scolded for lateness and laziness, and then with a loud laugh at his own wit, the shopman pressed on."

Mr. Campbell, who heard it, was out of the shop in a moment, and beckoning Peter, said, "Excuse me, master Punky, you pass my shop so regular that I feel I should like to make your acquaintance."

"My name is not Punky," said Peter, blushing. "It's Peter McOwan, sir, and I'm an apprentice with Mr. Dalkeith, the drugist."

"Not Punky? Then I beg your pardon; but I thought I heard the young man who has just passed call you by that name."

"Oh," said Peter, with a deeper blush, "that's a nickname the fellows give me in our shop; but," said he, with a laugh, "I didn't mind it."

"Punky, Punky? Why, whatever does it mean?" said the jeweler.

"Why," quoth Peter, looking into Mr. Campbell's face with an open, ingenuous smile, "I always try to be at the shop exactly at the time, and so they began by calling me 'Punctual Peter,' but I suppose they thought that was over long, and so they've cut it short to Punky." And neither Peter nor his hearer could help laughing as he said this.

In the course of conversation the kindly old gentleman extracted from the youth all the history of his father's death, his mother's hard struggle for bread, and how he was trying to earn his own livelihood, and hoped by-and-by to keep his "dear mother," so that she should not have to work any more. Mr. Campbell then shook him warmly by the hand, and making him promise to give him a call now and then, bade him good evening.

"Punky," said Mr. Campbell to himself, as he sat in his snug little sitting-room all alone, except for a favorite cat which was perched sleepily on his knee, for he was a cosy old bachelor. "Yes, Punky's the boy for my money!"

And the old man rubbed his hands and stroked his cat and smiled as though he had got hold of a bright idea. On the following Sunday evening just as the little clock in the widow's kitchen was striking seven, and Peter and his mother were reading the story in the good book which begins with a knock at the door, and when Peter went to open it a man put a small packet in his hand, saying "Tempus Fugit!"

Has sent this, and went off in a moment without another word. The packet was instantly opened and two small parcels appeared; on the one was written "For Punky's mother," and when the paper was unwrapped, lo! ten golden sovereigns gleamed and smiled at them as if they knew how welcome they were to the poor toiling widow. The other parcel bore the words "For Punky," and contained a beautiful silver watch, the hands of which were just at seven o'clock, and the little thing went tick, tick, ticking away as who should say "Punctual Peter's the boy for me." Peter and his mother exchanged glances of bewildered surprise.

"Well, this is a go," said Peter, "who can have sent them, 'Punky' makes it look like Mr. Campbell's doing, and

### OUR NATIONAL CREDIT.

A Triumph for the Democratic House—The 4-1-2 Per Cent. Bonds in Active Demand Abroad.

It will be remembered that the house committee on ways and means refused to report any bill amending the funding act of 1870-71. It was earnestly urged in the senate, and a bill was passed to that effect, allowing the secretary of the treasury to issue three hundred millions of four-and-a-half-per cent. bonds, to have thirty years to run. The ways and means committee heard a number of bankers in behalf of the proposed change but as they did not represent the interests of government, nor the increase of the funds of the treasury, chairman Morrison, of the ways and means committee, obstinately opposed every proposition that was made to give to the money lenders terms more favorable than had the republican congress. The result has been that no sooner was it known in New York and the money centers of Europe that there would be no further change in the law, than propositions were sent to the secretary of the treasury by the leading bankers of the world to take the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at par, in gold, with the allowance made for the expenses of forwarding and placing the same.

The principal offer has been made by the Rothschilds and Saligmans, representing the syndicate that so rapidly placed three hundred millions of the five per cent. bonds. Secretary Morrill, in conversation on this subject, said that he had not invited these proposals, nor did he intend to advertise, as his predecessors had done that. The United States had the best securities in the world for the investment of home and foreign capital. He knew very well what the condition of the money market of New York was, and as the credit of our government was probably better to-day than it had ever been, it seemed proper that who dictate the power of empires and kingdoms should solicit from our republican government the favor of selling our bonds. In fact, the recent sale of five per cent. bonds for gold with which to pay the Alabama claimants, would, at the rate paid for them, place our four-and-a-half per cent. bonds above par. He had not concluded any arrangement, nor had he indicated upon exactly what terms the bonds should be sold; but of this fact he was certain, that the idle capital in this country and Europe would readily seek investment in our securities bearing a low rate of interest wherever they were placed upon the market. It would be a matter of some days before he could finally decide.

The impression among those acquainted with the fact that the propositions already received are of the most favorable character, even more favorable than any received by secretaries Richardson and Bristow, who advertised for proposals, leads to the conclusion that there is a ready market for at least one hundred millions, with the option of taking the balance, whenever the secretary of the treasury is ready to make a contract based on the terms as proposed by the Rothschilds and the Saligmans. Secretary Morrill said he was not at liberty at present to give the names of the bankers nor the proposition made, but he would say that the pleasure which the letters received had given him was a satisfaction which all the routine duties of his office could not obscure.

### THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The working wire rope, says the New York Times, which was hoisted to the top of the Brooklyn tower of the East river bridge last week, and made fast to the anchorage in that city, was yesterday towed across the river and connected with the New York tower. The wire, or rather wires, were coiled around a wooden drum, and placed on a scow. The scow was towed across the river by the tow-boat Edward Annan, making the passage in eight minutes, and paying out the wire as she moved toward the New York tower. The wire was allowed to remain at the bottom of the river until the arrangements for hoisting it to the top of the New York tower were completed. A few minutes before noon, everything being in readiness and the river between the towers clear of vessels, the wire connecting the New York and Brooklyn towers was hauled taut. A second wire was taken across the river in the afternoon and placed in position. Six other wires will be run across before the cradles are made fast and the work of building the temporary foot bridge commenced. The stretching of the wires was carried on amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of enthusiastic crowds gathered on the piers on both sides of the river.

Here is a good Irish story. One morning a friend meets one of the Irish gardeneries coming from one of the mysterious valleys beyond Killarney. The gardener wears a smile of complacency. "Sir he says, 'they've been hiding a chap yonder, who gave himself out as the Ballyporeen murderer, and for the last six weeks he has had his fire-keep and shelter, and every thing snug and handsome. Well, I've had my suspicions about the fellow, and I went this morning; and sure enough, just as I thought, he turns out to be nothing more or less than an impostor!'"

### GRAVE AND GAY.

George Eliot—"I have the more to give him since his treasure differs from mine. That is a blessedness in friendship."

What is the difference between a happy death and Stanley's body servant? You see it, of course—one is euthanasia and the other is a youth in Africa.

An editor's excuse for discontinuing the publication of his paper was that everybody else stopped the paper and he thought he would.

"Marriage is promotion," says George Eliot. In the eyes of such a reasoner a man with his third wife would double pass for a brigadier general.

There is something wonderfully grand and impressive about the roar of thunder until you discover it has soured the last half pint of milk in the house.

It was rather personal in a California newspaper man to chronicle the purchase of a mule by a brother editor as a remarkable instance of self-possession.

An Oakland lunatic carried a butcher's knife around for two hours, offering to kill any one who said he wasn't Moses. Every one said he looked like Moses.

Wagner's great noise at Bayreuth has revived the old rhymes:

"The horns now come up,  
The phylax with a slant  
Ejects a note  
From out the throat,  
Pushed by the diaphragm."

A skipper of a down east coaster, named the "Hyena," was asked what his vessel was named after. His honest reply was, "I don't know, I expect some man in congress."

Very neat and elegant are the paper colliers that you can now buy with a picture of George Washington on each corner. Martha is supposed to be on behind sewing on the button.

Saratoga swell—"Aw, now, Miss Sybil, aw, you just made me think, aw, of the lady in the tower, aw—don't you know the old story—aw—but somebody in a tower looking for somebody—aw—you remember, don't you?"

Carlyle is not spending the sunset of his life blowing soap-bubbles. He sometimes steps out and kicks a lying shoemaker with a vigor that completely distances the average Scotchman's conception of steam-power.

What kind of a picture would you prefer, miss? Inquired a Newark photographer of a lady customer. "Well," was the reply, "take me with an expression as if I were writing a poem on the centennial."

The director of the mint has had prepared several models of a new design for the obverse of our silver coinage. The sitting figure of the goddess of liberty is to be replaced with the head of the goddess, the outlines of her face indicating that she was of Grecian birth.

A writer in a medical journal advises those who have to take a long railway journey to use an air cushion as a footstool. He says the effect is agreeable and highly beneficial to health, as the trembling motion of the cars greatly fatigues the limbs.

GET DROG.  
What is hope? A smiling rainbow  
Children follow through the wet;  
"It's not here," still yonder, yonder;  
Never again found it yet.

What is life? A thawing iceberg;  
On a sea with cunning shrews;  
Gay we sail; it melts beneath us;  
We are sunk, and seem no more.

What is man? A foolish baby;  
Vainly strives, and fights and frets;  
Don't mind all, dearest nothing;  
One small grave is what he gets.

His loving wife had importuned him to take her to the centennial. "It will be so crowded that you will have no pleasure whatever in the trip."

"But George," she replied, half regretfully, "I should so like to go and see a centennial, just to say 'I had seen one, you know.'"

"Well, never mind my darling," he replied; "don't fret; and when the next one comes round, I will take you there, and we'll spend a week. And we'll take your mother, too."

"Oh, George," she cried in a flood of happy tears, "You are so kind! won't go this year."

X. is entering his lodging in Paris and asks of the porter: Anything for me to-day?"

Yes," replies the tyrant of the doorway; "some letters, but I don't know what is in them."

Which reminds one of the other conclave who hands a lodger a postal card with an invitation to breakfast. The lodger is reading it when the porter interrupts him kindly:

"You have no time to waste," he cries "he expects you at noon, sharp."

### COMPLETE CREMATION.

A plan to make Mount Vesuvius practically useful has been seriously broached in London by a cremationist. It is nothing else than to convert the crater into a receptacle for dead bodies. A company will undertake to run mortuary trains from different parts of Europe to Vesuvius and up its sides to the summit, on reaching which they will tilt their contents into the abyss, leaving nature in its grandest form to do the work of canceling the remains of humanity, and then take the surviving mourners a short excursion to Naples and its environs, in order to cancel the last remains of grief











The scarcity of money and hardness of the times is felt by those of every clime; But why despond when you only need, you know, A place to buy your GROCERIES low. Maddox & Parr is at the same old stand Ready to sell all the Groceries they can. At prices to suit the hardness of the times As you see before we finish these rhymes.

Four lbs to the dollar of a good coffee they sell, Their inducements in sugar is too great here to tell. Bacon and lard they offer at profits far below

What they have ever sold in this market heretofore. Ten pounds of good rice to the dollar you can buy at this store, Twenty-one pounds of good rice for one dollar and no more;

And certain it is that Maddox & Parr's Is the grand emporium for tobacco and cigars. FLOUR, FLOUR,--Maddox & Parr are glad to inform their customers that they have perfected arrangements with a water flouring mill in Middle Tennessee by which they will always keep on hand a fresh supply of excellent Tennessee flour.

BACON, LARD, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Rice, Corn, Meal, Oats, Fish, Bran, Syrup Molasses, Kerosine Oil, Vinegar, Crockery-ware & Lamps, And all kinds of Fancy Groceries always on hand at Maddox & Parr's, cheaper than the cheapest.

OIL, OIL, Kerosine Oil 26 degrees fire heat at Maddox & Parr's--get the best. 50 pieces Crockeryware for \$4.50 at Maddox & Parr's--they are disposing of their sets Crockery ware rapidly--call at once if you would secure a bargain.

REDUCE your Expenses by buying Maddox & Parr's Cash Checks for 24 per cent discount. Shooting Clubs--go and join one of these Shooting Clubs at Maddox & Parr's, it will cost you only 5 cents.

CIGARS, Cigars, a large and handsome stock of Cigars and Cigarettes just received at Maddox & Parr's. AT COST--Maddox & Parr have a remnant of FRUIT JARS which they will sell at cost now--is your time.

John H. Crawford has just received from Lynchburg, a Lot of McGee's AAA, "Little Maggie" Tobacco, said to be the finest ever brought to this market. Those who want a really superior article should give him a call.

It will be seen by reference to the published premium list of the Calhoun County Fair, that the date of commencement has been changed to 12th and 13th October, instead of 13th and 14th.

We call the attention of those interested to the changes in the advertisement of Mr. Abner Williams, long and favorably known in this country. He is now with that excellent and reliable firm, Messrs. Stollenwerk & Bros., also long and favorably known.

TILDEN & HENDRICKS CLUB BSAT NO. 1. On account of divine services being holden on Saturday night and at request of Country members the club will assemble in Court House promptly at 3 30 o'clock Saturday evening.

All are invited to attend Black and White to hear the Speeches. H. L. Stevenson Pres. F. W. Maddox Secy.

Prof. Zinnamon will give a public examination of his first class Friday, Sep. 29th. The public are invited to attend.

MARRIED--In Centre, Ala., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., Mr. James Tucker, formerly of Jacksonville, and Miss E. A. Cothran of Centre.

Many long years of happy wedded life to the handsome young couple.

MIDDLE CHATCHEE. Messrs. Editors: As locals are still the fashion, I will write a few lines from our vicinity. The recent drought has seriously injured our late crops. But while the affliction of Providence is blighting our worldly prospects it must be encouraging our efforts to become more religious.

Our church at its Glens has received several additions within the past year, especially by letter, and some of us have determined to work it up to that time of godliness and purity which it should possess. So we concluded to begin by cleansing our edifice, which we did last week by driving out Prof. C. and his school. The Prof. is by the way a man of unquestionable morals, and a most able and efficient teacher, and his school exemplary in conduct. Moreover, it has been a customer for many years to teach the summer sessions in the church; but we do not wish to have its walls contaminated by literature any longer. By the way, we have a singing school, and we are teaching it with the express understanding that it would be taught only on Saturdays, so as not to interfere with the literary school, as about half of its pupils were also of the singing class; but Prof. L. tells us that singing is worshipping our maker. Now we can exclaim like King Lear, "Come and see our zeal for the Lord." But we had a little quarrel with the Prof. C. so sent him back to his coop of a school house where the sun pours its heat within a part of the children's heads.

The Union localist informed me that I would have done more credit to myself by using "Bible Dictionary." I have closely examined a catalogue of near 2000 books from Rome, including a goodly number of Bibles and cannot find a Bible Dictionary in the list. I suppose this book must be the newest and best, and I will be under many obligations to him if he will supply me with a copy. At the same time I will suggest to him that he should look over his grammatical exercises before he writes again.

AGATHA.

The growth and structure of the human hair, is very plainly set forth in a pamphlet published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer, for gratuitous distribution. The deservingly high reputation of their preparation has wholly been gained by its merits. Being free from oil and alcohol, it has a healthy action on the scalp, restoring gray hair to its natural color without dyeing it, curing itching of the scalp, removing previous dandruff, and will thicken up the thin locks. Such are the benefits which are conferred upon the consumer. No one should neglect to give it a trial.

Journal & Statesman, Wilmington, Del.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENSIBLE ADVICE. You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you may know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEK'S AUGUST LIVER COMPLAINT with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constipation, Palpitations of the Heart, heart burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, loss of spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, Wm. M. Nisner and get a sample bottle of GREEK'S AUGUST LIVER COMPLAINT for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

The People Want Proof. There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior value as Boscus' GUMMA SERVA for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by W. M. Nisner in Jacksonville.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 334 Bowery, N. Y., who offer \$1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Triumph Rupture Cure.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousands have been equipped by this firm, and their Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Presses, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.--The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "Quinine" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other harmful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "Chills," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

The Only Cure for Rupture. The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world, the only hernia surgeon on earth skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name. Free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company. No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

Atlanta Medical College.--The 19th Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution as will be seen by advertisement in another column, will commence Oct. 16th, 1876. In the series of years since its establishment, this Institution has justly enjoyed a very high reputation, both on account of its uniformly able faculty and thorough course of Lectures. We may also mention its advantages to this section, in economy and accessibility. We heartily commend it to all who desire complete medical education, and preparation for successful practice.

The Costliness of Medical Education. A medical education costs perhaps more in proportion than any other, theological preparation excepted. A large number of young men anxious to obtain a medical education are deterred from doing so by the great outlay necessary. We understand that with a view of giving aid to those needing it, the Trustees and Faculty of the Louisville Medical College (Kentucky) have created a number of Beneficiary Scholarships. Any one interested can obtain the facts by a letter addressed to the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky.

A scholarship, worth eighty dollars, is placed at the disposal of the Editors of this paper. Any person in this or neighboring counties, wishing to avail themselves of the advantage offered, can do so by addressing us or applying in person.

ABNER WILLIAMS, WITH STOLLENWERK BROS. Selma, Ala. F. E. STOLLENWERK & BROTHER, Mobile, Ala.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. A. G. STOLLENWERK, F. E. STOLLENWERK, Selma, Ala. Sept. 2, 1876--6m.

SHERRIFF SALE. By virtue of two writs to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala. one in favor of Woodruff, Morris & Co. vs. W. A. Wood, John Ross and N. J. Ross, and one in favor of J. C. Blanton vs. John Ross, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, between the usual hours of sale, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on the first Monday in October, 1876, it being the 2nd day of said month, all the property of John Ross, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: North half of north west fourth and north half of north east fourth, and part of south west fourth of north east fourth, and south east fourth of north west fourth of section eleven, township 16, range 9, and the south west fourth of south west fourth, and north half of south east fourth of section 2, township 16, range 9 east in the Coosa Land District, containing 340 acres more or less.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff. J. L. MATTHEW, D. Sheriff. Sep. 2-5t.

A PROCLAMATION. By the Governor. STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, authentic information has reached this Department, that on July 17, an indictment was found against George Teague (colored), for the murder of Mrs. Williams (colored), near White Plains in Calhoun County, Alabama. Now therefore with the view of having the murder brought to condign punishment, I Geo. S. Houston, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, as Governor of Alabama, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of ONE THOUSEND DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said George Teague to the Sheriff of Calhoun County; the reward to be paid to the person or persons whom the said Sheriff may certify to be entitled thereto.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State on this 13th day of August, A. D. 1876, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Hundredth year.

BY THE GOVERNOR, GEO. S. HOUSTON. RUFUS K. BOYD, Secretary of State. Aug. 26, 1876--2t.

T W FRANCIS & CO. MONTGOMERY, Ala. HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of one writ issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., and one directed to me, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on the first Monday in October, it being the 2nd day of the month, the following described land, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section 28, and so much of the west half of said quarter, as is included in the Coosa Land District, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff. Sep. 2-4ts.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. Probate Court, Special Term, August 14th, 1876.

Present, L. W. Cannon, Judge. THIS day came R. E. Lewis, and I presented to this Court his petition in writing, praying for an order partitioning a certain piece of land, and for the sale of the same, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, to the heirs and assigns of Thomas A. Hall, deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that said petition be placed on file, and that the 18th day of September, 1876, be set for the hearing and consideration of the same; and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given to the non-resident heirs at law next of kin of said deceased, by publication for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, notifying the heirs of Jane Menden, who reside in the State of Mississippi, whose names and Post offices are unknown, and Sam. Hall, who resides in the State of South Carolina, post office unknown, to be and appear before this Court on the 18th day of September, 1876, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and said paper writing admitted to probate, as and for the last will and testament of said Thomas A. Hall, deceased.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate. Aug. 19, 1876--3t.

Cheapest & Best. HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT, MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA. EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

Rears by permission to Mr. A. J. West, President of Cherokee Iron Company, Polk County, Georgia, who has built a splendid dam across Cedar Creek, using this cement and pronouncing it the best he ever used. Also refer to Messrs. Smith & Bro., J. E. Veal, F. L. Stone, J. J. Cohen and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia; Major H. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.

Glorious News! A Centennial Secret. How to get 25 Cts. for Cotton. SEND your old Gin to us, and have it sent out in a running order by men in a 10 day factory, and you will get 25 CENTS for it, or your FAULT. No Gins received after August 29.

Yours truly, MCKIBBIN & ORR. Oxford, Ala. July 1st, 1876--5t.

P. S. We don't propose to make a good Gin of one that has been battered up by a cobler, but will do the best we can for such.

We will accept the CASH, or NOTE due the 1st of November, 1876, for work before it leaves the shop. MCK. & O.

NEW HOTEL CROSS PLAINS, ALA. JUST OPENED and ready for the reception of tourists and the public generally. FARE the best the country affords. Charge moderate. Remember I am in the Brick Building on the corner of the public square.

J. FERGUSON, Proprietor.

W. C. LAND, WATER MAKER & JEWELER, Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and fine and complete sets of ELK, Silver and Plated ware--everything kept in first class Jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every material on hand for dispatch. 1876--1y.

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L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate. Aug. 19, 1876--3t.

Cheapest & Best RAIL FENCE Yet Introduced. Hudson's Patent Rail Fence.

SUPERIOR to all other. Economy in construction--Economy in cost--more durable. This fence can be put up at a saving of over \$100 per mile--pronounced more durable and lasting than any fence ever introduced in this country. By good judges. This fence only takes about 40 per cent. of workmen, making it a superior fence in every respect. For particulars and territory rights Address: R. B. HUDSON, Jacksonville, Ala. July 29, 1876--5t.

Normal Musical Institute. Located Permanently at DALTON, : : GA. Professors: R. M. McINTOSH, HENRY SCHELLER, Principals.

THIS Institute offers superior advantages to all who may desire to perfect themselves in the study of Music in its various branches. Special attention given to Church and Sunday School Music. For circulars giving the particulars, Address: HENRY SCHELLER, Dalton, Ga. May 20, 1876--1m.

Do you Wish Employment? \$100 PER MONTH, EASILY MADE. By selling my IMPROVED FENCE. In one week, Mr. Beckett sold fifty dollars in Farm Rights of my fence.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR TERRITORY. J. B. HUDSON. Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 2, 1876--4ts.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Sunday April 22nd, passenger Trains will run as follows.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
No. 1.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 4.	STATIONS.
Passenger, daily	Passenger, daily		Passenger, daily	Passenger, daily	
Sunday excepted.	Sunday excepted.		Sunday excepted.	Sunday excepted.	
4:30 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	Leave Selma, Arrive	9:35 a.m.	11:58 p.m.	
10:35 p.m.	11:28 a.m.	" Culera, "	4:33 a.m.	6:45 p.m.	
2:50 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	" Jacksonville, "	11:53 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	
7:00 "	5:50 "	" Rome, "	9:55 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	
10:00 "	8:37 "	" Dalton, "	5:51 p.m.	7:04 a.m.	
10:30 p.m.	9:25 a.m.	" Bristol, "	4:40 a.m.	7:27 p.m.	
8:00 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	" Lynchburg, "	5:30 p.m.	9:25 a.m.	
4:15 p.m.	6:32 a.m.	" Washington, "	7:01 p.m.	11:57 p.m.	
6:05 "	8:40 "	" Baltimore, "	12:43 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	
10:00 "	1:20 p.m.	" Philadelphia, "	8:55 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	
6:15 a.m.	4:00 "	" New York, "			

Both trains make close connections at Culera with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Eschata, Columbus, Ga. Jacksonville & Tallahassee, Fla. Passengers going to Atlanta and points beyond must take No. 3, which makes close connections through.

Connecting at Selma with A. & C. R. R. for Meridian, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans and points in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Sleeping cars through on both trains. Nos. 1 & 2 has sleeper from Mobile to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore. M. STANTON, Superintendent. RAY KNIGHT, General Passenger Agent.

Cheapest & Best. HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT, MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA. EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

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Address, GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.

A Lecture to Young Men. Just Published, in a Serialized Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatitis, as induced by self-abuse, involuntary Emission, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Piles; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.--by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the most disastrous effects of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers, P. O. Box 4359, 41 Ann St., New York.

Hunnitt & Bellingsraths, No. 12, Marietta St. ATLANTA, Ga. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Cooking and Heating Stoves, Range, HOUSE FURNITURE, &c.

State and Iron Pipes, Grates, Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas and Water, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Steam Fittings, and Pipe Fittings, Agents for Knott's Steam Pump, Plumber's and Gas Fitters, Copper-smiths, Galvanized Iron Workers, Cornice, Window Cases, Door Hoods, Tin-Beating, Centrifugal for Steam Heating, Manufacturers of Concrete Sinks and Drain Pipes. April 22--6m.

Jacksonville Hotel, West Side Square, Jacksonville, Ala. I am prepared to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good food as any country affords.

A large room specially fitted for Exhibiting samples of merchandise. Board per day, \$2 00. " Meal, 7 00. " Wash, 7 00. We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE--Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. J. D. HAMMOND, Prop. April 29, 1876.

The Best and Cheapest Evaporator. THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of CHAPMAN & Co's. celebrated improved EVAPORATORS, the best and cheapest now in the market. Orders will be promptly filled for Evaporators for distilling sugar, or for any other purpose. Also for all kinds of superior quality.

Address: S. E. DOYDEL, Alexandria, Ala. Aug. 12--4t.

Farm for Sale. DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on the public road leading from Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Georgia, to the town of Jacksonville, via Graham, containing two hundred acres, or thereabouts, eight miles from the river, of which is under fence, and in a good state of cultivation--fifteen or twenty acres well adapted to mowing. The place is well watered, and the soil is good, and the place is well adapted to good range--never failing well of good water in the yard--good frame dwelling and out houses. Will sell on good terms for cash, or half on credit of twelve months. Call and see me once. A. T. GREEN. Aug. 19, 1876--4t.

Books, Stationery & Music. H. A. SMITH, ROME, GA. WHOLESALE & RETAIL Bookseller and Stationer, AND DEALER IN Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, etc.

ALWAYS in stock, one of the largest assortments of School and Miscellaneous Books in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition. Orders through the mail will have prompt attention. April 29, 1876.

Trustee's Sale of House and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by George Stokes, and recorded on pages 556 and 351 of Book "C" of deeds in the office of Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Alabama, I will proceed to sell, on the 8th day of October, 1876, at Jacksonville, in said County, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: West half of Lot No. twenty-nine, 29 in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., in the Coosa Land District, in the State of Alabama, known and designated as the Stokes property, on the north east corner of the public square.

A. J. LITTLE, Trustee. Sep. 2-3t.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, 7,000 POW. 1 1/2 CTS! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and easily constructed. Manufactured in the factory of the undersigned, for Cotton Mills, Flour Mills, Saw Mills, and all kinds of machinery. Oil Mill Machinery, and all kinds of machinery. Special attention given to the construction of every kind of machinery, and to the repair of all kinds of machinery.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will have his new carding machine in splendid order to commence carding about Sept. 15th, 1876. His carding machine is situated at Nebet's mill, four miles north west of Jacksonville.

For particulars, please apply to the undersigned, or to the following persons: J. E. Veal, F. L. Stone, J. J. Cohen, and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia; Major H. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.

Merchants Look to your Interest. TIN WARE at wholesale and retail at J. J. COHEN & CO'S. Made of best 1 X Tin.

Cooking Stoves--Best Philadelphia make. Good, Heavy, Durable. Also a good lot of Stove Ware. Roofing and Tin Gutters solicited. W. W. NESBIT. Dec. 18, 1875--4t.

OPHIUM. MONPHINE AND INTERFERENT HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLOS, 35 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. HAMMOND. R. D. WILLIAMS. HAMMOND & WILLIAMS. WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of doing a general MERCHANDISE BUSINESS. We now have in store and to arrive, A GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Ready Made Clothing, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soda, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods. Call and examine our Goods and prices.

CLOTHING AT COST for CASH, for 30 Days. ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED CUTTING GINS AND IRON PRESS, SCANTLIN'S SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, AND SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S. Jacksonville, July 15, 1876--5m.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, 7,000 POW. 1 1/2 CTS! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and easily constructed. Manufactured in the factory of the undersigned, for Cotton Mills, Flour Mills, Saw Mills, and all kinds of machinery.

Oil Mill Machinery, and all kinds of machinery. Special attention given to the construction of every kind of machinery, and to the repair of all kinds of machinery.

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HARRIAGE GUIDE. An illustrated work 25 pages, a private counselor to the married and unmarried, containing all the latest and most reliable information in the most accessible form. It contains information which no one can afford to be without on board married life. It contains all the latest and most reliable information in the most accessible form. It contains information which no one can afford to be without on board married life. It contains all the latest and most reliable information in the most accessible form. It contains information which no one can afford to be without on board married life.

Address, DR. A. G. OLSEN, 127 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

H. H. STEWART & CO. WHOLESALE GROC







# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2058.

## The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance, \$3.00  
If not paid in advance, \$3.50

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One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 50c  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Marriages, notices, etc., charged at advertising rates.  
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One fourth column three months, \$20.00  
One fourth column six months, \$35.00  
One fourth column twelve months, \$50.00  
One half column three months, \$25.00  
One half column six months, \$40.00  
One half column twelve months, \$60.00  
One column three months, \$40.00  
One column six months, \$60.00  
One column twelve months, \$100.00  
Charges due and collectible quarterly.

**A. WOODS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
**M. J. TURNLEY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
—AND—  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.  
With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.  
He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.  
Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee, and thereafter avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An office of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

**G. I. TURNLEY,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
Will attend to all business confided to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 2nd Judicial Circuit.  
**WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.**  
**HAMES & CALDWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Prompt Attention given to Collections.  
May 15, 1875-77.

**G. O. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.**  
**ELLIS & MARTIN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.  
May 15, 1875-77.

**H. L. STEVENSON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**J. D. ARNOLD,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
An work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.  
Charges very moderate. July 23-1876-77

**DANIEL McFARLAND,** the slayer of Richardson, turned up in Chicago a few days ago. After his release from the penitentiary he went to Colorado, where he has been living for the past two years. His friends have tried to assist him, but he seems to be unable to do anything for himself. Since his arrival in Chicago he has been living on the charity of some of his old friends and acquaintances. Last evening he was discovered by a policeman crawling into a window of a law office at ninety Washington street. He was taken to the Army on suspicion of being a burglar, but he produced the key of the office, and said he had been sleeping there for the past few nights, but that he could not open the door. He was placed in the witness-room to sober off.—Chicago Times.

## LATEST NEWS.

### SOUTH AND WEST.

The Times says that New Orleans is the cheapest city in the union to live in. Farmers in north Georgia have more corn than they can dispose of.

Quiet again reigns among the rich hands of South Carolina.

The White Sulphur ball for the benefit of the Lee monument fund netted \$350.

The net earnings of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad the past year were \$755,330.

The estimate of the cotton crop for 1876 places the crop at 4,500,000 to 4,550,000 bales, against 3,827,000 for 1875.

Country produce and provisions of all kinds are cheaper in Arkansas than they have been in many years.

It is estimated that the Texas cotton crop will be 300,000 bales, and will be at least 5,000 bales in excess of last year.

A Savannah telegram says: Yellow fever here is not epidemic. There have been only sixty-nine cases during the season and ten deaths.

The government receiver of Hot Springs collects \$20,000 per month from the people who improve the property, and remits the money to Washington.

Eight citizens of Augusta, Ga., have been arrested on a charge of complicity in mobbing the negro ravisher, Williams, Saturday night.

Gov. Porter has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the negro who outraged Miss Marion McCutley near Nashville Sunday.

Texas has more females in charge of post offices than any other state in the south. We mention this to give some enterprising journalist a chance to say something about the arrival and departure of the males.

A negro boy hid himself in a store in Wilmington, N. C., the other night for the purpose of robbing, but went to sleep and was aroused the next morning by being kicked out of the door.

The liquor dealers association of Fort Smith, Ark., has issued a circular calling upon the liquor dealers throughout the state to unite in electing legislators who will reduce the license and the license fees attached to the liquor business.

Gus Johnson shot and killed the ferryman at the Coosa ferry, Rome, Ga., the other day, because he wouldn't "hurry up." The report of the gun caused a horse to throw and fatally injure a daughter of Hon. C. P. Morton, who was riding by at the time.

Macon, Ga., expects to receive during the coming season 70,000 bales of cotton, against 54,000 this. The new crop is coming in a few bales each day. Columbus expects to receive 65,000 bales, against 52,000 this year. Picking about the latter city is progressing rapidly, especially on the low rich lands.

An Omaha dispatch says a heavy northwest wind since Saturday has carried off nearly all the grasshoppers. It is impossible as yet to state what the damage done by them will amount to, but it is thought it will not amount to as much as was predicted.

A colony of Switzers, composed of twenty-two persons, located in Grundy county, Tenn., a few days ago. Several French colonies are expected to arrive in the same locality shortly. They all intend engaging in the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine.

The Lake Superior copper mines, after passing through all the phases of a speculative existence, during which phreatic fortunes were lost and won through the sudden mutations of the stock market, have finally settled down to work, and to earn, if possible, a dividend for their stockholders.

The dreadful third crop of worms has appeared in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. The Vicksburg Herald believes the damage the pests will do the cotton will amount to a considerable percentage of the crop. They are at work in the richest lands of the cotton belt, and are destroying vast acres each day.

There are ninety-four banks in California, with \$36,497,000 capital, \$117,503,700 deposits and \$15,141,300 cash. The Nevada bank, owned by Flood, O'Brien & Co., of the Big Bonanza, has the largest business, and the bank presided over by ex-senator Latham stands next, Balston's old bank of California holding the third place.

Mrs. Mary B. Hindman, the widow of Gen. Thos. C. Hindman, who was assassinated a number of years ago by Haywood Grant, a negro who was recently hanged in Georgia, died at her residence in Helena, Ark., last week. Mr. H. in her young days was considered the belle of the Mississippi valley.

Recruiting is to begin at once in Texas for the cavalry service at all the posts in Texas. An office for that purpose will be opened in San Antonio in a few days, and all able-bodied men who sign for an active life, scalpings Indians, destroying railroads, etc., will have an opportunity granted them. The companies are to be filled up to the standard of one hundred men.

Capt. Richard King is the king of the Texas cattle kings. He has 60,000 acres under fence near Corpus Christi, is fencing in 60,000 more, and has besides 140,000 acres in the same tract. Last April he sold to Kansas dealer 26,000 head of horned cattle, and to make sure of the delivery added 5,000 to the drove; and still had 30,000 head, besides 25,000 head of sheep and thousands of horses and mules.

The most soulless monopoly this country has ever suffered under is the Norfolk, Va., Oystermen's Association. Why, they actually met the other day and resolved, with a big "R," that "no member of the association should sell good merchantable oysters for less than twenty-five cents per bushel"—that, too, when corn can be bought at the same price!

A courier just in, left Gen. Crook on the 20th at the mouth of Powder river. Gen. Terry's supply train was expected in that day, and both commands were to move

out next morning on the trail leading toward Little Powder river, about ten days old, estimated at about ten thousand ponies with Indians, and the camp fires showed seven distinct bands. The wagon train reached old Fort Reno yesterday and camped, expecting the command back about the 5th.

Although the crops of all kinds of cereals promise to be bounteous, insuring a large range of values, yet, taking into consideration the low price of all, or nearly all, the necessities of life, the exchangeable value to the producer will, as a rule, be as great as heretofore. A bushel of wheat at ninety cents will buy as many yards of calico as twelve and a half cents. The profit to each producer may be less, but the exchangeable value to each is the same. This same principle runs through the whole course of trade. The manufacturer and the merchant make less money, but the farmer gets as much in exchange for his products as hitherto.—Nashville American.

News from Custer gives the details of the killing of four men near that place on the twenty-fourth, while en route to their hay camp, although no names are given. A party pursued the Indians, who followed by the trail twenty-two, followed them in advance, and taken everything but a grindstone. The place where these men were ambushed was at the head of a long canon running eastward; the Indians, hiding in the rocks, watched for their approach, although all were not killed at first fire, as the bodies of two men were found in the rocks, whether they had fled. The complete capture of the Indians present at the Red Cloud agency, to which the rations will be issued in future, falls short of 5,000, and of the grown males, 1000 recruits for various regiments in the field are daily arriving at Fort Russell.

A dispatch from the Yellowstone expedition, from the steamer Josephine, near the mouth of the Yellowstone, August 20th, by way of Bismarck, August 25th, says that since the junction of Crook and Terry, it is hoped to overtake and force a fight with the Sioux. The command moved west to Big Horn mountains, where, on the fourteenth, a trail five or six days old and two miles wide, being the heaviest ever seen on the prairies, was discovered. This trail finally separated, and the Indians were found to be in full retreat, one band heading for the north, toward the British possessions, with the probable intention of crossing the line; the other going south, along the Little Missouri, for the purpose of crossing the Missouri river above Fort Berthold. There is every indication that the hostilities have been heavily reinforced by the agency Indians. They have their families, and evidently intend remaining north this winter. The army has a difficult programme, and it will be almost miraculous if they overtake the savages, who are well mounted, and when the supplies are exhausted the soldiers will have to return to the supply camp. A later dispatch, dated August 23d, by way of Bismarck, says: "Crook and Terry, after following the trail discovered on the twelfth, moved thirty-three miles down the Rosebud. The northern trail was abandoned on the fourteenth, and the command pursued the southern trail, crossed Tongue river to Goose Creek, thence returned to Powder river, followed it to its mouth, which they reached on the eighteenth, where they went into camp, and will remain until the twenty-fourth. The wagon train and all supplies at the mouth of the Tongue are being shipped to the mouth of Powder river, and it is expected that the wagon train will reach there to-morrow morning. The Indian trail diverged from the east bank of Powder river, about twenty miles from its mouth, south; again toward the Little Missouri river, whence the command will follow speedily. The entire command is short of supplies, and unless otherwise ordered, General Terry will march such as are not needed over to Fort Abraham Lincoln. General Crook's command will scout towards the Black Hills and via Fetterman home. Crook and Terry both think it too late for extended field operations. The Indians on the southern trail are believed to be making toward the agencies, and Terry will, if possible, intercept them. The campaign is therefore practically closed, unless further instructions come from the lieutenant-general.

The sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the Boston murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson canal companies will reduce the wages of the miners ten per cent.

The Offenbach garden, a very costly establishment opened by Offenbach, in Philadelphia, has failed and closed. The owner is a wealthy New York lady named Cameron. The Forrest mansion concerns having been abandoned by Theodore Thomas, and the Opera garden being in the hands of a receiver, three great centennial "side shows" have ended in disaster.

Intelligence has been received from New York that the beef which was shipped from the steamer to England by the Cunard steamer Abyssinia arrived in an excellent condition, and brought good prices in the London and Liverpool markets. The meat was as fresh and tender as if killed only two days previously, and the English cattle merchants were amazed. The American beef was rapidly bought up at less than half the price charged for English beef. Now that regular ice compartments have been provided on certain steamers, arrangements have been made for shipping five hundred cattle a week to England.

It is said that eight hundred and fifty men of all arms, with Krupp and Plectin guns, will embark at Santander and Cadiz for Cuba, before the first of November.

The claim holders in the African diamond fields are about to stop digging until the price of the precious stones advances. The Cape Standard says: "Diamonds are dirt cheap."

**FOREIGN.**

A few days since the poor empress Charlotte escaped from the chateau de Laeken, where she is still under care. After finding her it was difficult to make her return, and she was indebted to do so at length by the strategem of flinging flowers before her, as she is fond of flowers.

Advices received at the Mexican consulate at San Francisco, from the seat of war, state that Sinaloa is favorably disposed to the government. The revolutionists under Guerra, who has captured Culiacan, the capital, and threatened Mazatlan, have evacuated Culiacan. Federal troops are now on the march to occupy the city.

Earl Russell has addressed a letter to Lord Granville on the eastern question, to which he says: "It seems to me that we ought, with our fleet at Besika and our ambassador at Constantinople, to insist on an instant termination of the atrocities practiced in Bulgaria and other parts of Turkey. A thousand men landed from our fleet would accomplish the object, and if they fail, they might be reinforced. Ultimately, if we cannot keep the Turks from being barbarous and cruel, we might ally ourselves with Russia, and compel them to accomplish our objects. The whole party is lost. 'Civil and religious liberty all over the world.' From this cause I shall not depart."

A dispatch from Belgrade says the keenest anxiety is felt to hear of an armistice. Every day increases the danger of the war spreading. The Serbian army is fast becoming a Russian auxiliary force, fighting on Serbian soil. Russians are exposing themselves in the brunt of the battle with remarkable valor. Out of sixty-eight who fought as a company at Alexina, thirty were left dead on the field. The Serbians are becoming jealous and afraid of the Russians. They feel the control of their army slipping from their hands and they will joyfully accept peace if it can be obtained on good terms. The seven days fighting before Alexina has been greatly exaggerated. It is estimated that the Serbians entire loss is only a few hundred killed and 2,300 wounded. No list of killed and wounded has been published here since the beginning of the war.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The number of day laborers in the United States is estimated at 1,000,000.

Caleb Cushing, minister of the United States, will soon sail on leave of absence.

Germany has decided to send an officer to the Turkish headquarters to report any further exertions.

The merchandise exports of the United States during the past fiscal year amounted to \$240,384,771, and the imports \$160,711,190, an excess of exports over imports of \$79,673,581. The previous year the imports exceeded the exports by \$19,562,735. The specie and bullion exports in 1877 amounted to \$56,506,302, an excess of \$40,569,821 over imports; in 1875 the excess of exports was \$71,231,425, the total being \$92,132,142.

The recent experiment in shipping fresh beef to Europe was, perhaps, a hazardous venture, but it has thus far proved successful and remunerative. The English epicure are eager to test the quality of American steaks and sirloins, and have pronounced them excellent. Hence our shippers have been encouraged to increase the consignments. They have thus far found a ready market for them, and the prospect is that in the future this will constitute a permanent and perhaps an important branch of our export trade.

One curious feature of the Charlie Ross case has been pointed by the New York Evening Post. It consists of the fact that so many children supposed to be the lost Ross boy have been discovered in various parts of the country. These children, or many of them, must have been held under suspicious circumstances, and the inference is that the crime of abduction is more common in this country than has heretofore been imagined. No doubt many children have been stolen concealing whom there has been no public excitement.

The will of M. C. Kerr devises in substance that all the law books which he shall be the owner of at the time of his death, and used by him as a law library, shall be held in trust by his wife for the use of his son, Samuel B. Kerr. He leaves all his property, real and personal, in trust with his wife during her life, and at her death, if her son should survive her, the property will be bequeathed to him. He also provides that his mother and his wife's mother shall be provided for, so far as his wife's ability may permit her to do so. It concludes with bequeathing his son "to cherish always a sincere love of justice and truth, and to make all his aims in life consistent therewith, and he cannot fail to be rich and noble." He makes his wife sole executrix of his will. The paper is dated May 27, 1865.

**Past and Present Prices of Cotton.**

London Correspondence of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A Manchester man writing to one of his local papers gives some curious facts with regard to cotton which will be interesting on your side of the Atlantic. The price of cotton cloth is now lower in Lancashire than it has been for twenty years, while the raw material is lower than it has been for sixteen years, and the manufacturers complain that they are now selling their goods manufactured at less than the cost price. Yet at the retail shops extravagant prices are obtained for cloth of the most inferior quality. It is not, therefore, wonderful to read in the trade circulars particularly concerned "no demand from the home trade." Cotton is now as cheap or cheaper than it was in the year of your wonderful crop (1860), and while the finest quality—American and Egyptian—is that which is most abundant, the consumer fails to benefit either in quality or price. These very significant and instructive facts are, we may fairly presume, attributable solely to increased cost of production. The wages of spinners and weavers have been steadily advancing from sixty to seventy-five per cent. during the period mentioned above, while rents, fuel, machinery, etc., have also increased in cost. All through Lancashire manufactures are reducing wages and scheming to bring down the cost of production.

Friendship is not that brittle thing, which shatters like a bubble, but is a strong and lasting bond, which binds the hearts of men together, and makes them true and brave. It is the glue of life, and without it, the world would be a cold and barren place. It is the light of the soul, and without it, the heart would be a dark and dreary place. It is the power of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of chaos and confusion. It is the love of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of hate and strife. It is the hope of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of despair and gloom. It is the life of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of death and decay. It is the glory of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of shame and dishonor. It is the honor of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of contempt and scorn. It is the respect of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of ridicule and mockery. It is the admiration of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of indifference and neglect. It is the love of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of hate and strife. It is the hope of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of despair and gloom. It is the life of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of death and decay. It is the glory of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of shame and dishonor. It is the honor of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of contempt and scorn. It is the respect of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of ridicule and mockery. It is the admiration of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of indifference and neglect. It is the love of the world, and without it, the world would be a place of hate and strife. 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**Calhoun County Fair.**

to be held at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 13th & 14th days of October, 1876.

**OFFICERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.**

J. C. MAULEY, President.  
J. W. WATKINS, Vice-Pres.  
H. W. SMITH, Secy.  
THOMAS ALPHE, Treasurer.  
JOHN GLENN, Assessor.  
THOMAS W. FRANCES, Assessor.  
J. F. GRANT, Assessor.  
G. B. DODD, Assessor.  
COOPER, Assessor.  
J. H. CALDWELL, Assessor.  
Executive Committee.  
James Crook, Chairman.  
L. Stevenson, Secy.  
W. F. Hanna, Assessor.  
M. Whiteside, N. B. Spradley, Assessor.  
C. Stewart, Assessor.

**PREMIUM LIST.**

**Department A.**

HORSES, MULES AND JACKS.

1. Best Stallion, 4 years old or more, do.  
2. Best Mare, with or without foal, do.  
3. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
4. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
5. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
6. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
7. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
8. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
9. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.  
10. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.

**Department B.**

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

1. Best blooded Bull any age, Silver Medal.  
2. Best blooded cow any age, do.  
3. Best blooded calf any age, do.  
4. Best blooded lamb any age, do.  
5. Best blooded pig any age, do.  
6. Best blooded sheep any age, do.  
7. Best blooded goat any age, do.  
8. Best blooded horse any age, do.  
9. Best blooded mule any age, do.  
10. Best blooded jack any age, do.

**Department C.**

**POULTRY.**

1. Best pair of Turkeys, do.  
2. Best pair of Chickens, do.  
3. Best pair of Ducks, do.  
4. Best pair of Geese, do.  
5. Best pair of Rabbits, do.  
6. Best pair of Guinea Pigs, do.  
7. Best pair of Hamsters, do.  
8. Best pair of Mice, do.  
9. Best pair of Rats, do.  
10. Best pair of Squirrels, do.

**Department D.**

**FIELD CROPS.**

1. Best acre of Cotton, \$10.00.  
2. Best acre of Corn, \$5.00.  
3. Best acre of Wheat, \$2.00.  
4. Best acre of Oats, \$1.00.  
5. Best acre of Rye, \$1.00.  
6. Best acre of Sorghum, \$1.00.  
7. Best acre of Clover, \$1.00.  
8. Best acre of Hay, \$1.00.  
9. Best acre of Potatoes, \$1.00.  
10. Best acre of Peas, \$1.00.

**Department E.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department E.**

**HOME INDUSTRY.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department F.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department G.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department H.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department I.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department J.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department K.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department L.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department M.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department N.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department O.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Department P.**

**MANUFACTURES.**

1. Best display of field crops, do.  
2. Best display of garden products, do.  
3. Best display of orchard products, do.  
4. Best display of field crops, do.  
5. Best display of garden products, do.  
6. Best display of orchard products, do.  
7. Best display of field crops, do.  
8. Best display of garden products, do.  
9. Best display of orchard products, do.  
10. Best display of field crops, do.

**Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad.**

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows include stations like Selma, Rome, Dalton, and various times.

**GOING NORTH.**

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows include stations like Selma, Rome, Dalton, and various times.

**GOING SOUTH.**

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows include stations like Selma, Rome, Dalton, and various times.

**GOING NORTH.**

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows include stations like Selma, Rome, Dalton, and various times.

**GOING SOUTH.**

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**GOING NORTH.**

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4. Rows include stations like Selma, Rome, Dalton, and various times.

**THE JAS. LEFFEL.**

Double Turbine Water Wheel. We have for sale and will endeavor to merit a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine goods.

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**Rome, Georgia.**

Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, a good lot of the Double Anchor Dutch Holting Cloth, French Burr and also, Exports MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and all assortment of Belting, &c.

**Rome, Georgia.**

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FOR PRESIDENT,  
**SAM'L J. TILDEN,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**THOS. A. HENDRICKS,**  
OF INDIANA.  
For Congress—Seventh District.  
**WM. H. FORNEY, of Calhoun.**

GEN. WM. H. FORNEY.—We have not had the space at command to admit a title of the highly complimentary and congratulatory newspaper articles, in all parts of the State, that greeted our distinguished friend on his recent complimentary nomination for Congress by the Calhoun convention. Gen. Forney has more than a State reputation, and the hearts of warm friends, not only in Alabama, but other States of the Union, were made glad at the high mark of popular favor put upon him in that convention. In every instance, however, the rejoicing over his success has been tempered with expressions of regret that it was so that Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell and Hon. T. B. Bradford, his two distinguished colleagues from this District, could not also have been returned to Congress, where they displayed such signal ability and served so faithfully their constituents.

The proceedings of the Calhoun Convention were so long coming to hand, and our columns were so crowded with premium lists of the fair and other matter, that we omitted their publication. The great matter of interest in such proceedings is to know who was nominated, and that our readers already knew through our columns a week before the regular proceedings came to hand. We presume no dispute will arise as to the entire regularity of the proceedings, since there is a very cheerful acquiescence in the result by all parties in interest, and since the convention was the most harmonious ever held in the district. If, however, by any possibility any such question does arise, we will then publish the official proceedings.

Pursuant to previous announcement of Mr. L. D. Miller, County Deputy, Hon. Wm. H. Chambers, Master of the State Grange, addressed the people of Calhoun here last Wednesday, on the purposes and principles of the great order of which he is the official head in Alabama. His speech, like all he makes, was a masterly declaration of his subject, pleasantly delivered and forcibly expressed. It accomplished much good, both in correcting erroneous impressions concerning the mission of the grange existing in the minds of its own members, and in allaying the prejudices of outsiders. Had all the pioneer speakers on the subject been as dispassionate and as fair in the presentation of the claims of the order as is Col. Chambers, it would have been on a much better footing in point of numbers than it now is. As it is, the farmers have reason to be proud of the advances their order has already made and the results already accomplished through its benign and healthful influence.

FAIR ITEMS.—We are requested by Mr. W. P. Cooper, Genl. Supt. of the county fair, to state that the list of premiums published is not so full as it was the desire of the fair managers to make it; but that premiums will be awarded the exhibitors of any meritorious articles that may be exhibited, whether enumerated in the premium list or not. This covers the whole ground, and throws the fair open to the exhibition of any and everything meritorious.

The fair managers have gone industriously to work to get everything ready for the fair by the day set.

We have received letters from a distance requesting us to send premium lists of the fair, and expressing the determination of the writers to be present.

There will be a very large attendance at our county fair. Jacksonville should get ready to suitably entertain visitors.

We offer four pounds of badly damaged guano as a premium on the dirty old dogs who have lately revived the paper that this paper once sold out to the radicals for the county printing; and rather than being, we will throw in "Joe Pat" and the controversy with the Oxford paper on this very subject.

Among the desiderata to be exhibited at the fair will be the Jacksonville Ring-Parties who have been looking for and talking of this for some time, will find it strongly urged and indeed immediately between the whiffling and the great gesticulating. Next September's candidates are wanted out to approach the near the 1876, so the sight of a candidate greatly encourages him. In his most amiable and playful words he has been known to snatch a candidate bald-headed, and when hungry he devours three at a meal.

Capt. Wm. H. Forney, the eminent chairman of the county Executive Committee, has on hand the necessary blanks to form Tilden and Hendricks Reform Clubs; and any one throughout the county desirous of forming these clubs can get them by applying to him.

We have been looking over our exchanges to see if we could find published any bigger lies than those some fellows have been telling around on since the last election, but have not been able to come across any. The following comes nearest the mark however. Some man of sin tells it as occurring in Kentucky.

A farmer for many years marked his pigs with swallow-fork in the ear. His son and son's son's continued the mark for many years, until finally the mark became hereditary in that breed of hogs, and now all pigged are born with swallow forks ready made, and the present proprietor has no trouble at all marking his hogs.

**Jacksonville Tilden & Hendricks Reform Club.**

The citizens of Beat No. 1 met in the court house Saturday the 26 ult. at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of forming a campaign Reform club.

On motion of Col. G. C. Ellis the club was organized with Capt. Wm. H. Forney as the chair and Messrs J. D. Arnold and F. W. Maddox as Secretaries pro tem.

The declaration of principles of the club was read by H. L. Stevenson, after which the club was permanently organized by the election of the following officers:

H. L. Stevenson, President.  
James F. Grant Vice President.  
G. C. Ellis 2nd " "  
A. O. Stewart 3rd " "  
D. P. Forney 4th " "  
Jno T. Martin 5th " "

Jno M. Caldwell, corresponding Sec'y.  
Wm H. Fleming, Treasurer.

In response to an invitation from the chair, Hon. Thos. A. Walker delivered an interesting address in explanation of the objects of the club and was followed by highly instructive addresses from Capt. Jas. Crook and Jno. T. Martin Esq.

On motion the President appointed Messrs L. W. Grant, Wm. M. Humes and James Crook, a committee to draft rules and regulations for the government of the club.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, that the President appoint an Executive Committee, consisting of ten members of this club, whose duty it shall be to see every white voter within the limits of this beat and, if possible, get their names enrolled as members of this club, and report their action at subsequent meetings of the club.

Pursuant to this resolution the President appointed the following named gentlemen: H. L. Stevenson, G. C. Ellis, L. W. Grant, A. Littlejohn, S. J. Stevenson, Wm. H. Carpenter, Wm. W. Gidley, J. G. Nisbet, B. Keenan Jr., Thos. Ward and Thos. A. Walker. After which the club adjourned to meet at the court house the following Saturday night.

**Col. Wm. Garrett.**

Col. Wm. Garrett, of Coosa county, died at his home in Rockford, on Thursday last, at the age of 69. He was born in Clarke county, Tennessee, in 1809, and removed to Calhoun county, Ala., in 1833. For several years he was a prosperous merchant in the town of Jacksonville. When the Creek war broke out he enlisted as a soldier, and served throughout with distinction and credit. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1859, and Secretary of State from 1859 to 1862.

He was a member of the State Senate during the war, and Secretary of State during the time of Gov. Parsons' administration; was State Senator from the winter of 1865 until the reconstruction measures forced him and all others from their seats, by virtue of the so-called Constitution of 1868.

Mr. Garrett was a useful and industrious member of the late Constitutional Convention, and the author of many excellent features of that able organic law. He is the author of the well known "History of Public Men of Alabama," the delineation of which is as follows:

"To the young men of Alabama, with whose fathers I was associated in public life, and who have passed away; and to the young men, descendants of the original proprietors, who laid the foundation of the government and by whose wise counsel and faithful administration the State enjoyed a career of unexampled prosperity (previous to the late war between the States), and to whose talents this volume is respectfully inscribed by their friend."

**THE ACTION.**

A good man and useful citizen is gathered to his fathers. Peace to his ashes.

**Montgomery Advertiser.**

Editor.—Last week in the notice of the appointment of Capt. Wm. H. Forney and Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell, to form a Tilden & Hendricks club in Beat No. 7, the number of the beat was pulled from the form by the rollers and the notice rendered unintelligible in a large part of the edition, notably that that was sent to beat 7 itself. The consequence was the beat had as good as no notice at all, and the gentlemen did not go. It was not discovered the type had been pulled from the form until the entire edition was worked off.

Prof. Zimmerman of the Southern Commercial College, of New Orleans, gave our people quite an interesting and instructive lecture on the benefits of a commercial education Thursday night. He proposes to teach young men, desirous of securing a regular commercial college course, and will open a school here Monday, if sufficiently encouraged, or as soon as a class can be organized. His terms are extremely low. Students can enter for any branch they may desire. Course same as in all commercial colleges. He has both male and female classes.

**CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.**—The Democrats have nominated George W. Davis for Congress in the 7th District. (Republican party.)

1st District.—(Republican party.)  
2nd " " " "  
3rd " " " "  
4th " " " "  
5th " " " "  
6th " " " "  
7th " " " "  
8th " " " "

The fire company have decided to hold on to the money already subscribed and buy there with a sufficient number of feet of hose of good quality, to last the town for ten years. The only thing now needed is the brick and cementing of the reservoir to give us a sufficient head of water to quell fires. If the town council will only furnish the brick and the brick mason—who says he is ready to do the work on old scores—the company propose to see to the balance—the hauling of sand, the furnishing of cement and the labor that will go to make up the thing complete. The council ought to do it all, but we know the town is poor, and has a great deal of interest to pay. The fire company compose the young men of the town. They have the dramatic talent and social influence not only to get up a good dramatic performance, but to secure a full attendance. If the city fathers do not feel able to give money to do the work, the fire company can get up a series of entertainments that will raise it. While Prof. Snow is here, we feel assured he will give us the benefit of his extraordinary musical talent and experience in matters of the kind to make the musical part of the entertainment a most perfect success. Our bar—the younger members—comprise some of the best dramatic talent and we know that they will give us the benefit of that. Our citizens are patriotic and want to see the town-works a success and will readily patronize anything set up to advance them. It is for the safety and well-fare of our town the measure is proposed, and every citizen who has any dollars of interest and any sense worth speaking of are in favor of it. Let us have the reservoir. There is a thousand and-in-it—saved from fire.

**THE ALABAMA VICTORY.**

Comments of the Tribune.

If, says the New York Tribune, the Democrats should largely increase their majority in Alabama; it would show their claim of a "solid South" rests on substantial grounds. The Tribune must be prepared by this time to admit that the claim rests on granite or something solid.—[Atlanta Con.]

The Republican newspapers touch the Alabama election gingerly. They don't like the "send-off" for the Centennial year. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The election has been singularly quiet and not even a rumor of disorder has been presented. It is not likely that there will be any Federal interference. The rout has been a complete and unexpected one. It means the conversion, by altogether natural means, of thousands of colored voters to the Democratic ticket, and is going on throughout the South. The failure of the Freedmen's Bank would be a wide disaster to the negroes of Alabama, and they have learned at last that they have been used by the "white" Republicans for Federal interference. The rout has been a complete and unexpected one. It means the conversion, by altogether natural means, of thousands of colored voters to the Democratic ticket, and is going on throughout the South. The failure of the Freedmen's Bank would be a wide disaster to the negroes of Alabama, and they have learned at last that they have been used by the "white" Republicans for Federal interference. The rout has been a complete and unexpected one. 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## The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
MORNING BY  
**F. & L. W. GRANT.**

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Will be associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit and adjoining counties in the supreme court.  
Jas 25-1876-17.

**H. L. STEVENSON,**  
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Work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.  
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Two women ate on the pier at Brest, their eyes fixed on the horizon. They wait the coming of the frigate Andromeda, returning from a voyage round the world, bringing them one near and dear to them.  
One is the sailor's wife, the other his mother.  
Far off is seen the prow of the majestic vessel, gilded by the rays of the morning sun.  
"He comes, he comes," says the mother. "How happy we shall be! What tales he will have to tell us! He has been round the world!"  
The young woman weeps silently.  
"What ails you, my daughter?"  
"I am so afraid! You remember how tiresome he got to be after only going to Algiers!"

## Selected Miscellany.

### A LEGEND OF THE FUCHSIA.

'Tis thus that when upon the Cross  
The sinless Savior died,  
And the soldier with his cruel spear,  
And pierced his precious side;  
The holy drops flowed at his feet.  
Then fell upon the sod;  
When Mary, kneeling, wept for Him—  
Her Son, and yet her God.  
An angel who was kneeling near,  
Thus breathed a prayer to heaven—  
Oh, Father, let them not be lost,  
These drops so freely given;  
But in some form of beauty still,  
Let them remain on earth;  
And there upon the rugged hill,  
Give some sweet flowers birth.  
When forth from the exanguined sod,  
A Fuchsia sprang that morn;  
Rich crimson dyed with Christian blood,  
Wrapped in his robe of scorn,  
Drooping in sorrow, still it bows  
Ever its graceful head;  
Shivering in the slightest breeze,  
Trembling in fear and dread.  
For the dark shadow of the Cross,  
Can ne'er be forgotten be;  
Where all the perfume of its breath,  
Was spent on Calvary.  
Yes, offering its rich fragrance there,  
An increase at His feet,  
The Fuchsia, though so beautiful  
Can never more be sweet.

### "GIVE US A SONG."

"Give us a song!" the soldier cried,  
The other trenches guarding,  
When the heated guns of the camp all  
Grew weary of bombarding.  
The dark redan of silent soot,  
Lazily and threateningly stood,  
And the heavy mound of the Mankoul  
No longer belched its thunder.

There was no pause. The guardsman said,  
"We storm the fort to-morrow;  
Sing while we may, another day  
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side  
Below the smoking cannon—  
Brave hearts from the ranks of Clyde,  
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame,  
Yet as the song grew longer,  
Each heart recalled a different name,  
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song  
Until the tender passion  
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,  
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl! Her name he dared not speak,  
Yet as the song grew longer,  
Something upon the soldier's cheek  
Washed of the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned  
The bloody sunset embers;  
While the crimson valley learned  
How English blood remembers.

And once again as fire of hell  
Rained on the Russian quarters,  
With screams of shot and hurrahs of shell,  
And bellowing of the mortars.

And Irish Nora's eyes were dim  
For a singer dumb and dery;  
And English Mary mourned for him  
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Oh, soldier, to your honored rest,  
Your truth and valor bearing;  
The bravest are the tenderest,  
The loving are the daring.

### THE IRENARCH.

My name is Arthur Deyton, and I am by profession an analytical and agricultural chemist. My earliest teacher was professor Thomas Westfall, at that time mining engineer and chemist in south Staffordshire. After I left him, I took a course under Liebig, and subsequently went to Berlin to study with Kirchhoff. I returned to London at the age of twenty-seven, and found immediate employment with a large manufacturing firm which supplied the market with chemical fertilizers. I drew a comfortable salary, pursued my studies in practical chemistry with zeal and steady success, and was happy. I was going to marry a sweet and charming girl, Lucy Jones, whose father was a tailor-chandler and able to give her quite a handsome dowry.

The wedding day was set for the fall, and, feeling rather downy from confinement and study, I treated myself early in the summer to a vacation tour, going on foot to Devon and Cornwall. One dark night I found myself belated on the cliff-road from Exeter to Bridport. I had lost my way, it was excessively dark, and I was in great trouble, for I knew that some parts of the road were perilous, even to those who knew all about it. In the bottom of a deep gorge I suddenly stopped; there was a black mass before me—a sort of opaque blackness in the transparent blackness. I struck a match, and found that the object before me was a very large Newfoundland dog, lying prone in the road, keeping guard over a small Russian-leather pocket-book between his paws. I spoke coaxingly to the dog; he allowed me at last to take up the book, then bounded on before me with a glad bark. Curious to discover who the pocket book belonged to, I managed to get a blaze by the road-side, burning some dry twigs that gave me light to read. To my surprise I found it was a chemical memorandum book belonging to my old professor Thomas Westfall, containing a mass of curious rough notes. There were notes also in a finer, clearer hand, signed with the name of Irene Westfall. Irene Westfall! The signature gave my heart and memory the same sort of jolting shock that the body gets when the cars run off the track and go bumping to destruction over the sleepers. When I was seventeen and that girl twelve, I had worshipped her afar off with the devotion of the moth for the star. I recollected vividly her black hair, her piercing eyes, her keen, even brilliant intelligence, and her contempt for me. I was shy and awkward then, but I had Irene outgrown all that—what had Irene grown to—a sharp featured savante, or a ripe, lovely woman? I felt hungry to make the discovery.

The dog came back to me, whined, touched my knee with his nose, then ran on as if to induce me to follow. I took up my staff again and let him lead me. After a few hundred yards, he turned suddenly to the right through thick shrubbery, over a stile, then along a path that led abruptly down the cliff, towards the sea. Half way down he turned again to the left through trees and bushes, leaped a gate, and ran up the steps and scratched at the door of a house. The lower part of the house was dark, but in a room in the second story there was a very strong light streaming out of the open windows, and I saw figures flitting through it.

I knocked at the door. There was no response. I knocked again more loudly. A grizzled head appeared at the window, and I recognized the professor, greatly aged since I had seen him. I told him who I was, what I had found, and that I myself was lost. He answered in an abstracted, incoherent voice, that he thanked me; I could leave the book on the sill; there was a public house on the cliff just beyond; he was sorry to be so situated at present that he could not receive visitors of any sort. "For shame, father," cried a clear, strong voice; "go down and let him in at once—or I will." There was a brisk discussion in low tones for a few seconds, and then I heard steps on the stairs and saw a light descending. The door was unchained, and I was admitted, the dog following, into a chemical workshop and into the presence of Prof. Westfall and his daughter. The professor looked old, laggard, anxious, careworn. Once on his threshold, he greeted me cordially enough, and apologized for his rude reception. His daughter was a dream of tropical beauty, dressed from head to foot in a long brown, Holland work dress. Evidently, she was her father's chemical assistant.

"Irene," said the professor, "you will find Dr. Deyton something to eat and a bed. I must return to the battery again." And he went up stairs. "I am very glad you have come, Dr. Deyton," said Irene, in her full, rich tones, as she spread a cloth on the table. "I fear my father is going to be ill—he has not slept for a week, and I am nearly worn out with watching him and following him night and day." Then, while she prepared tea and put a loaf and a cold joint before me, she gave me a hurried outline of her father's recent life, part of which I already knew something about. Prof. Westfall had originally been the assistant and pupil of Andrew Crose, the eccentric and probably mad electrician, and had caught a good many of his notions and oddities. He was an enthusiast for peace, like Crose, who had been largely believed in Crose's hypothesis of spontaneous generation, and in the theory of the famous Acurus Crose. In 1864 Westfall's only son, a youth of great promise, and a surgeon in the federal navy, had been killed in the attack upon Mobile. Since his death the professor had grown morose and solitary, devoting himself with the utmost intensity to a single line of investigation, in which a succession of baffling defeats and cruel disappointments had nearly driven him mad and an impending successful result, she feared, would really make him insane with joy. In such an emergency as this I, who was fresh from the world, could do much good, she was sure, in helping to occupy and divert his sick mind. While we were still conversing, there was a great shout above from the professor, and Irene ran quickly to him. Presently she called me to come. I ran up stairs and found myself in a laboratory, among batteries, wires, furnaces, retorts, etc., in the utmost confusion. Irene, with a face full of terror, was clinging to and patting and soothing her father, who, aloof and rigid in a corner, stood and pointed with stiff straight arm to a jar attached to the poles of a great battery. His face was set in a horrible sardonic grin, his jaws tight-locked, and his limbs and flesh had an almost cataleptic rigidity. "We must have him to bed at once," I said. "do not be alarmed—there is no danger." She opened the door of a bedroom across the corridor, and I picked up the professor, carried him to the bed and laid him on it like a log. He recovered his reason and mental composure entirely in the course of three or four days, but the reaction produced such an extreme debility that he was not able to leave his bed for nearly a fortnight. Irene and I nursed him. We three were the only occupants of the house, excepting an old charwoman and the Newfoundland dog. Once, when Irene was gone for a walk, the professor beckoned me to his bedside and told me his secret, in a whisper.

"You remember," said he, "my early enthusiasm for Crose and his experiments? Well, I had reason. I have verified them and carried them forward. I have created life, and the means I have used were those employed by Crose—electricity. It has taken me twenty years to do it, but it is done. I have taken oil, albumen, fibrine, and by bringing them under the action of long-continued electric currents of immense concentration, I have succeeded in generating a cell—an animal cell. Not merely a cell, but a fecund cell—one that contains within itself the principle of development, of evolution, of life!

As soon as his trembling legs would permit the professor led the way into the laboratory. The jar in which his experiment had been made contained several fragments of fibrine, and a sort of mottled monster, perfect, but seemingly motionless and dead. It was about three inches long, with a jointed body and a mottled head, armed with baring apparatus and suckers. "What a pity, the thing is dead!" I said. "Hush!" said the professor, and ran to get some sea water, which he poured over the quaint-looking insect. In a few minutes the creature gave signs of itself by its suckers to the side of the jar, by the jointed parts floating loose. Even as we watched, some of the lower points were cleft from the body by fissure, separated themselves, swam apart as polyps, and in a few minutes enveloped into the perfect form, clinging to the sides of the jar by suction, and preparing to produce their kind. Anything more particularly rapid, more full of intense vital energy, could not be conceived. The professor rubbed his hands with delight. "They are filling the jar," he said. "I have an iron tank here—help me to get them in it." We made the transfer, and then went to dinner, talking of the new monster all the time, and telling Miss Irene of our wonderful discovery.

After the meal she went with us to the laboratory and approached the tank to look at the new animal. "Why, it's leaking!" she cried, touching the side of the tank. No sooner had she done so than she was nearly prostrated by a sudden shock. "The battery must be attached," she cried. "No, it is not," said the professor. He laid his hand on the side of the tank and immediately fell to the floor. He rose, bewildered. "Stop," said he, "that was the shock of a gymnotus." He took a steel conducting rod and inserted it in the water of the tank, then handed it to me. I received several severe shocks, as if from a galvanic battery, of considerable power. The professor looked grave. "The new animal undoubtedly is electrophorous," said he, "in a high degree." "Hateful thing," cried Irene, "I am dreadfully afraid of it. I know it will bring some calamity on us. I wish it had never been created. And see, your tank is leaking all over the floor. It will spoil the ceiling beneath."

We got a large barrel and emptied the contents of the tank into it. Then we discovered that this terrible insect was boring into the iron as savagely as the teredo-bore into wood. The process was peculiar, unique. The insect fastened upon the iron with its suckers—three of them—and used its mallet head to bore with, making a rapid semi-revolution, reversing the action, and repeating it again with the utmost rapidity. At each revolution it ejected a minute drop of acrid black liquid into the wound in the iron, and with each revolution it gave an electric thrill to the iron. I never saw machine drill so perfectly.

"Oh," cried the professor in a moment of inspiration, "I have a name for my monster. It is capable of destroying all the navies in the world and making war impossible. Its name shall be Echinus Irenarchon, the peace-commanding sea-urchin." Irene turned pale and left the room.

I had come to love Irene with all the profound passion of an intense, proud, reserved intellectual nature. She was a grown into my soul of souls—into a bosom where Lucy Jones could never have penetrated. Poor, simple, good, trusting, fond wife, but this woman was my fellow, my equal, my counterpart, my necessity. We could understand and appreciate one another—intellect, soul, heart. I yearned and hungered for her, and it seemed as if she understood me. She made me her companion in many walks, her confidant, her monitor—and I did the same by her. Alas! and alas! and alas! One day I went to Veymouth on some little business, and when I returned was introduced to a stranger, a lieutenant Keech, a handsome young fellow, proud of his naval buttons, a merry rattle-pate, who laughed and joked, and played monkey-tricks. He sat by Irene, squeezed her hand in the most unaffected way, and took her off for a walk with him. "What fools lovers are," said the professor, when they were gone: "you would not think they have been engaged for a year."

I said nothing. When they returned I took Irene aside. "Is it true?" I demanded. "What?" "Do you love him?" "Dearly." Then I fled. I scarcely know what became of me or what I did in the intervening months. When I saw by the papers that the Monarch had sunk in the bay of Biscay, with all on board, including that pleasant, handsome, monkey-trick-drawing me again to the cottage by the sea. The old professor welcomed me cordially. His only concern now, he said, was to keep the Echinus Irenarchon from spreading, while at the same time he managed to preserve a specimen or two for the good of science. "Why not let it spread?" I said, savagely. "It will make war impossible." "Aye, and commerce too." "Small loss," I retorted. Irene avoided me, she shrank in black. Her face was very pale. She made no allusion to her loss, but I could read her grief in her laggard eyes, and it chafed me. I too had suffered. My hair had turned white as milk, and I did not sleep. The weary

nights found me always afoot under the stars until the day began to dawn. Sometimes I used to be gone for days. Sometimes I would spend hours in close observance of the monster Irenarchon, and wondering why they did not bring me peace, too. I had the animals in secret, where I thought I would not be watched; but one day, as I was filling a jar full of them, just previous to a long tramp as far as Portsmouth, Irene surprised me. "What have you there?" she demanded, sharply. I told her. "Where are you going to take them?" "To Portsmouth." "For what purpose?" "For the cause of science." She sprang upon me and seized my throat with both hands. "Liar! villain! murderer!" she cried, you wish to destroy the fleet as you destroyed the Monarch, as you crushed my heart's love! You cannot escape! I have spied on you, watched you, followed you day and night, and now I denounce you! Help! Help! This is the murderer of Wilfrid Keech! Help me to arrest him!"

And it was true, as she guessed, that I had sown the harbor where the Monarch rode, previous to sailing, with Irenarchi, and true that they had hatched her bottom and sunk that noble ship, with all on board. But I did it in the cause of universal peace!—Translated From the French for the N. Y. World.

[The omitted parts of this story are too scientific for general reading.]

### The Timber Supply.

Boston Transcript.

James Little, of Montreal, has published a pamphlet on the probable duration of the timber supply of Canada and the United States, at the destruction of forests goes on at the present rate. Beginning with Maine, he limits her forest resources to a period of from five to ten years. Her principle pineries are nearly all gone, and many of the mills erected for the white-pine trade are now running on spruce of small dimensions. The eastern and all of the middle states, except New York and Pennsylvania, are just as badly off. The Adirondacks still have a large quantity of spruce left, and the Susquehanna valley in Pennsylvania is still rich in pine; but it is estimated that a few years more will clear the good timber from both. Most of the southern states abound in pitch pine and cypress, but have no white pine, which is the wood most in demand for general uses. To the vast stretches of white pine in Michigan he allows a life of only six years, and he takes the same view of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the prairie states and territories generally have but little forest land, and are largely dependent on Michigan and Wisconsin. Washington and Oregon have timber to spare and distribute it along the whole western coast of North and South America. In conclusion he advises a more liberal encouragement in the cultivation of new forests, if only to avert in part the serious consequences of the diminution of rainfall, which follows these unpausing raids upon the timber lands.

**The Men the Turks are Fighting.**  
From the Baltimore Gazette.

A Montenegrin is always armed, even while performing the most peaceful work; he bears a rifle, a pair of pistols, a yatagan, and a poniard, besides a knapsack loaded with ammunition. All his leisure hours are devoted to exercising his skill in warlike feats. Accustomed to fatigue and privations, the Montenegrins can bear with fortitude and even with glee the hardships of a campaign. They jump from rock to rock with the agility of a chamois. To die on the battle-field is the greatest favor Providence can grant to them. Arms, a piece of bread, a cloak of garlic, and a pint of brandy; an old snuff-box, two pairs of sandals, made with unbleached skin, that is all their equipment. The sight of their enemies makes them mad, and it is impossible to restrain them from going through. As they lay down to sleep they are rarely wounded, while their bullets spread destruction in the ranks of a regular army. Their incredible audacity defeated all the plans of the French general Lauriston during the first empire; when that general resolved to send to Paris two Montenegrins whom he had made prisoners, one of them broke his head against the wall of his cell, and the other refused all food till he died of starvation. In 1856 two thieves were sentenced to be executed on the same day, and the strange particularity of their execution reflects faithfully the manner of the Montenegrins. Several hundred inmates were gathered, and they all fired at the same time on the bandits, that the latter should not say: "This one, or that one, has killed our parent or friend."

### The Medici Family.

When New York was a wilderness, peopled by bears and wolves, a wool merchant, on a wharf in Florence, named De Medici, began to attract notice by the enormous sums which he made and spent as rapidly. He built magnificent ships—gondolas, to float upon the blue Arno,—princely palaces in which he held a royal state. He built palaces for the city too, established schools in them where the sons of the nobles learned philosophy; furnished great libraries of rare manuscript. The great architects, sculptors, painters, and philosophers of the world worked for this wool-merchant gladly, he was so generous and friendly a patron. They gave him the name of the father of his country, and under his rule Florence became the most beautiful city in the world. But Cos-

imo de Medici was the father only of the rich and noble. The poor he trampled under foot; they were of no more value to him than the swine in the stalls of Fiesole.

If we could keep these unfortunate wretches out of sight, the story of Cosimo, his sons and grandsons, would be splendid as a dream of enchantment. They awakened all Italy to new, wonderful industries. The great magicians in art, science, and song worked at their bidding. Gardens, churches, marvelous work in gold and silver, more marvelous pictures spring into being; great poems were written, scholars from all countries thronged to Florence, and in the shadows of vast palaces were given place to pursue their studies in peace; the whole known world, in a word, flushed into a glory of beauty and grace under the rule of the Medici, as a tropical forest into flower beneath the summer sun. But the poor, remember, shared the fate of the creeping things in the forest. The only men who took any account of them were a few good, common-sensical citizens headed by a monk named Savonarola, who went about with such gloomy foreboding faces in this sunshiny, beautiful city, that they were called "weepers."

Lorenzo, the grandson of Cosimo, was known as the magnificent; the poor were almost willing to be crushed to death by such a genial, superb master. There was a little boy of eight, employed as a page in the palace, of noble blood we may be sure, or the great Lorenzo would not have noticed, as he did, his fancy for molding figures in clay. Walking, one day in the garden, the prince found the little fellow copying the figure of an old faun. He had altered the mouth to make it laugh. "Well done, Michelangelo," he said; "but old men do not have such teeth as thou hast given thy faun. Close his mouth."

The boy bowed, but said nothing. The next day, Lorenzo, passing that way, found the faun still laughing, but with his teeth broken and decayed with age. The prince placed the boy at once in a gallery of sculpture, and employed the first masters of the age to teach him. Now Lorenzo is chiefly known in history as the patron of Michael Angelo. Lorenzo's son, who was made cardinal at thirteen, and pope at thirty-seven, was of the same age as the young sculptor, and had known him as a boy; he was so anxious that he should finish the church of St. Peter's at Rome, that he raised the money necessary by means which Luther protested against as unlawful, and out of this small discussion began and widened the great breach of the reformation.

Another of this family was the Catherine of France who laughed and joked while seventy thousand of her subjects were slaughtered in one night. —From "Ferrucci and his Foes," St. Nicholas for September.

### What Has Passed for Money.

Many things have been used at different times for money—cowrie shells in Africa; wampum or beads made of clam shells, by American Indians; soap by Mexico. The Carthaginians used leather for money, probably bearing some mark or stamp. Frederick II., at the siege of Milan, reviving this custom, issued stamped leather as money. In 1350, John the Good, king of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black prince, and sent to England until ransomed, also used leather money, having a small silver nail in the middle. Salt is the money in Abyssinia; codfish in Iceland and Newfoundland. "Living money," slaves and oxen, passed current in ancient Greece and among the Anglo-Saxons, in payment of debts. Adam Smith says that in this day there was a village in Scotland where it was not uncommon for the women to carry pails instead of money to the barber's shop and ale house. Marco Polo found in China money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which is death to counterfeit it, being the earliest specimen of paper money.

Tobacco was generally used as money in Virginia, up to 1660, fifty-seven years after the foundation of the colony, and men bought wives for such a weight of tobacco; while in Canada the beaver skin being the great staple, was in like manner, made a unit, and all transactions estimated in beaver. The legislature of Massachusetts once enacted that wheat should be received in payment of all debt and the convention in France, during the revolution on the proposition of Jean Bon Saint Andre, long discussed the propriety of adopting wheat as money, as the measure of the value of all things. Platina was coined in Russia from 1828 to 1845. But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin are copper, nickel, silver, and gold, the first two being new used for coins of small value, to make change; the two latter, commonly designated as the precious metals, measures of value and legal tenders. On the continent of Europe a composition of silver and copper, called bullion, has been used for small coins, which are made current at a much higher value than that of the metal they contain.

"I HAVEN'T heard one this year," laments Mrs. Parfington, "nor one Bacchanalian sermon!"



**The Republican.**  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30th 1876  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**SAM'L J. TILDEN,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**THOS. A. HENDRICKS**  
OF INDIANA.  
For Congress—Seventh District.  
**Wm. H. FORNEY, of Calhoun.**  
**THE ELECTORAL TICKET.**

**Electors at Large.**  
JOHN T. MORGAN, of Dallas.  
JAMES L. PUGH, of Dallas.  
**District Electors.**  
1. SYDNEY T. PRINCE, of Choctaw.  
2. JAMES T. BOLTZCLAW, of Montgomery.  
3. JAMES P. WADSWORTH, of Russell.  
4. JOHN Y. KILPATRICK, of Wilcox.  
5. WM. H. NORTHINGTON, of Autauga.  
6. WILLIAM G. LITTLE, Jr., of Sumpter.  
7. SAM'L K. JESPESEN, of Cherokee.  
8. HENRY C. JONES, of Lauderdale.

**Political Paragraphs.**  
The Mayor wing of the Radical party has renounced its electoral ticket, taking six from the Smith ticket and retaining four from the Hendricks ticket. It is thought that the other side will agree, and thus our Radical enemies will present a solid front in November.

When Zach Chandler wrote to Mr. Hickey, the postmaster at Black Jack, O., for a contribution of \$10 to the "bloody-shirt campaign with money," Mr. Hickey wrote back: "I only get \$10 a year, take the d—d office and go to h—t."

"The humorists of this period in this country are all Republicans," says the Tusculum (Pa.) Herald. Yes, the sober, thinking man who seriously means business are all on the other side.

Wm. H. Toulmin, nominee in Pennsylvania for Attorney General on the Peter Cooper ticket, has withdrawn his name and declared for Tilden and Hendricks.

An Augusta (Ga.) man offers to bet ten thousand dollars that R. H. Hayes does not carry Ohio, and another ten thousand dollars that he will not be elected President in November. The money is in hand. So says the Constitutionalist. If any Hayes man want to back their judgments, here is a chance.

The speech of Hickey last night demonstrates very clearly that the Cincinnati Convention acted wisely in authorizing Grant's action in kicking him out of the Cabinet. His speech showed him to be a narrow-minded partisan demagogue. No wonder he did not dare to meet Henry Waterson in discussion—*Indianaapolis Sentinel.*

The Cincinnati Commercial is all of the Republican journals, most terribly alarmed about a "Solid South." And yet it says "The Republicans must elect Hayes without reference to any Southern States." We fail to see the difference between a "Solid South" and a "Solid North."

New York Times: "Wade Hampton is settling upon the stump in South Carolina. That he was the first man in the State after the war to advocate the rights of the negro to vote." If Wade Hampton says so, then it is so.

The government should purchase ex-Speaker Blaine's home in Augusta, Maine, as a sanitary retreat. In point of healthfulness it surpasses any of the mineral springs in this country or France. After his terrible attack Blaine was carried there, as we are assured, "all moist gone in body and mind," and in a few days he was out writing letters, making political speeches, waving the bloody shirt and lying as usual—*Savannah News.*

The Springfield Republican notes a declining interest in the war issues brought forward in the campaign, and thinks that the supply of "Southern outrages" must be kept up or there is danger that a majority of voters will come to the conclusion that one party not having been able to put down the rebellion, should elect a second peace after fifteen years' trial. It may be as well to let the other party have the job.

The Boston one hundred thousand "Boys in Blue," who were "so noble in Indianapolis," turned out to be less than ten thousand. But no wonder. The reason will appear when you see the gathering of *Union* boys in Alabama headed by Fighting Joe Hooker. Then it will be found that the boys fight honestly for what they believe the right is now for maintaining the Government, by securing the rights of all its citizens, and by perpetuating constitutional liberty in the hands of Tilden and Hendricks.

It will be a source of regret to all those who were associated with Gen. Lafayette McLaws during the late war, to know that he has joined the Grant party and has been rewarded by the post-office at Savannah. Was not Longstreet's experience a lesson for him? Life is short. Why do men throw away the only glory of a short life for an office?

**A New Yankee Double.**  
Close up the ranks, good comrades all, And keep the columns steady.  
Our leaders sound the trumpet call, And Democrats are ready.  
New York and Indiana lead Their names together loudly.  
"Tilden and Hendricks," that's the kind For Yankee Double Dandy.

There's trouble down in Washington, Upon the wall a whirling;  
Corruption's crew have laid their fun, And now begin the fighting.  
There more the North and South may find Their Union leaders ready.  
"Tilden and Hendricks," that's the kind For Yankee Double Dandy.

"Old Prob" predicts a rising storm, The Democrats are ready.  
The White House door is handy, And "Uncle Sam" is just the one For Yankee Double Dandy.

A Politician writing to the widow of a deceased member of the Legislature says: "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

Blaine, we are sorry to say, was once an editor. He learned all his rascality after he quit the profession.

Candidates have begun to announce themselves in Cherokee county through the *Cherokee Advertiser*. Election August 1877.

The negroes in Louisiana are flocking to the Democrats by thousands. In several parishes there are negro Democratic clubs numbering a thousand each.

Hons. Wm. H. Forney and Jno. H. Caldwell have returned from a speaking tour through the counties of Blount, Blount and other points, and report the people alive to the situation and confident of victory.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who has been to Indiana and talked with men of both parties, gives it as his opinion, after a careful survey of the situation, that the State will go Democratic in October by a small majority, and the same way in November by a large majority. If Indiana goes Democratic in October, the election of Tilden may be considered certain.

Hon. Walter L. Brazier, the man who organized victory in Alabama in 1874, and did more than any other one man in the State to win that fight, will speak to the people of Calhoun at Jacksonville, Monday, October 16. It is a most impressive and powerful speaker, and we have no doubt that a large crowd will turn out to hear him.

Our colored fellow-citizens do not seem to care to be enlightened upon the political situation. They will not come out to hear speeches when directly and personally invited. Probably they prefer to get political instruction from some sneaking Radical, who slides around them after dark and is ashamed to be found talking with them in daylight. Well, we will carry Alabama without their help. We do not need their votes, but for their own sakes, would like to see them voting right.

In the last few days the Radicals have become alarmed about carrying Ohio. They have withdrawn many of their speakers from Indiana and sent them into that State, which the New York Herald (a Hayes paper) says is as bad as to withdraw troops in battle from before the enemy in one part of the field to send them to reinforce troops in another part. It is by no means certain that Hayes will carry his own State in the October election. If Ohio with Indiana goes Democratic in October, then in the language of Gen. Grant, Tilden is certainly elected. There is much in the outlook to encourage Democrats.

Don James L. Pugh and Gen. Alpheus Baker spoke here Tuesday to a large crowd, and effected much good in arousing our people to a just sense of the situation and the importance of carrying Alabama by a large majority as not to admit of cavil or dispute. Both were listened to throughout with respect and attention, and exhibitions of delight and appreciation. Those of our fellow-citizens who could not come out missed very eloquent speeches and much sound political doctrine. At six o'clock they left on the train to address the Tilden & Hendricks club at Oxford, which extended them a special invitation.

Negroes who have been cursing and slandering those of their race who have manifested a disposition to vote the Democratic ticket would do well to be reminded that it is an indictable offense under the laws of this State for any person to use abusive or insulting language to another person on account of his race or color. Those who could not come out missed very eloquent speeches and much sound political doctrine. At six o'clock they left on the train to address the Tilden & Hendricks club at Oxford, which extended them a special invitation.

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**THE COUNTY FAIR.**  
**President's Address.**

The Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun county having organized for an agricultural exhibition at Jacksonville, on the 12th and 13th days of October next to be known as the "Calhoun County Fair," the undersigned, as President of the same, make it a point to address the various industries of the County, and especially agriculture, in the successful conduct of which general prosperity so much depends.

1. All entries must be made at the Secretary's office, which will be open for that purpose on Wednesday preceding the Fair. All entries must be made by 11 o'clock, A. M., on the first day of the Fair.

2. Entries can be made at any time before the Fair, by application to the Secretary. Persons living abroad can make their entries by letter; but in case the entry be of horses, the applicant must give the name and age of the animal, the name of the sire and residence of the owner, and the Class in which he wishes to enter. If the entry be of machinery, implement, &c., the applicant must give the name and residence of the exhibitor, the name and address of the maker, and the name and designation of the article.

3. When an entry is made, the Secretary will give the party a card showing the number of entry, Department and Class in which the article is entered. The card shall be fastened upon the stall or pen in which the animal is kept; and when the entry is of any other article the card shall be attached to the article. Another card will be given to the exhibitor, which he will retain, and after the close of the exhibition the articles will be returned on presentation of that card.

4. At the time of making an entry of thoroughbred stock of any kind, the party applying will be required to furnish the Secretary with authentic pedigrees.

**RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FAIR.**  
1. Superintendents of Departments are ex-officio chairmen of their respective committees, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

2. Judges in all departments will report themselves to the Superintendent at the close of the Fair, and shall be paid for their services by the Superintendent.

3. The awarding of premiums shall be by ballot. The number of votes received by the highest number of votes shall be entered to the premium.

4. The age of an animal shall be computed from the 1st day of January, or from the date of birth, whichever is the latest.

5. The premiums have been divided into two classes, the merits of the exhibitors must be decided by the judges, and the exact nature of the premiums shall be ascertained from the Superintendent.

6. Judges are particularly requested to hand their reports to the Superintendent as soon as their decisions are made.

**PRIZES OF ADMISION.**  
For one person and baggage, or on horseback, \$1.00.  
For each grown person, 25 cents.  
For children under 10 years old, Free.

**DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.**  
The President will wear a white and blue sash, the Chairman of the Executive Committee a white, and the Secretary a red, and the General Superintendent a yellow sash.

**Calhoun County Fair.**  
To be held at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 12th & 13th days of October, 1876.

**OFFICERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.**  
J. C. McALEEY, President.  
J. W. WHITEHEAD, Vice Pres.  
F. W. SMITH, Secy.

**THOMAS ALSTUP, Treasurer.**  
**THOMAS WALKER, Secretary.**  
**G. B. DOWD, General Superintendent.**  
**W. H. COOPER, Gen'l Supt.**  
**J. H. CALDWELL, Asst. Supt.**

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
James Grant, Chas. H. W. Gisher, J. C. McALEEY, J. W. Whitehead, F. W. Smith, W. H. Cooper, G. B. Dowd, Thomas Walker, Thomas Alstup, J. H. Caldwell.

**General Regulations.**  
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...fickleness, for the hop plant. "The funniest thing," writes Mr. E. Wells, "in connection with this scare, is the

10 acres, cut tribes, ten bushels.  
Radish, drills, six to eight bushels.  
Rye, broadcast, one to two bushels.  
Salsify, drill, six to eight pounds.

juice of one lemon, and part of the  
sugar; stir all quickly while pouring  
boiling water until the pitcher is full.  
Drink cold

One day Miss Burney was the reader at 15, when

careful; you mustn't spill the berries on the tablecloth." "Taint a tablecloth," promptly responded darling, it's a sheet." And late at night,

is a man whom only an esoteric audience can appreciate or bring out to best. To the common vulgar herd is only a bore.

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